

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, 1s.]

## WHY WE ARE FIGHTING, AND WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

MR. BRIGHT, in his recent letter to Mr. Absolom Watkin, of Manchester, affects not to know *why* we are fighting. He also affects not to know *what* we are fighting for. Perhaps we are wrong in believing that Mr. Bright's ignorance is assumed; but, if it be real, the English language wants a word still stronger than stolidity to characterise with sufficient accuracy the deplorable state of his mind. Fortunately, Mr. Bright can do no mischief in England, except to his own reputation; but as his words will, doubtless, be used out of England, by his model hero, the Czar, to misrepresent the state of public opinion in this country, his letter assumes sufficient importance to be worthy of indignant repudiation by every honest and sane Englishman.

If Mr. Bright do not know perfectly well why we are fighting, it may be useful to refresh his memory. We are fighting—

*Because* the Emperor of Russia is a greedy and rapacious despot, who, being desirous of possessing the whole, or the greater portion of European Turkey, a naval outlet to the Mediterranean, and the command of the whole commerce of the East, maliciously and wantonly picked a quarrel with the Sultan.

*Because* the Czar, in the prosecution of his design, the hereditary object of his nation and dynasty, took his opinions of the feelings of the great, free, and noble British nation from the speeches of Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and the "Peace-at-all-price" party. Knowing that these men, and others associated with them, had been powerful enough to force an unwilling Legislature to repeal the Corn-laws, the Czar, imperfectly acquainted with English sentiment and English character, imagined that Mr. Bright and other loud-vaunting orators of the platform, were the exponents of the British mind on the

subject of peace and war. He deemed us, on the authority of Mr. Bright and his coadjutors, to be a nation of mean-spirited knaves or slaves; a people devoted to Mammon, looking solely to the shop and to the till, having neither intelligence to understand, nor patriotism to regard, any objects but those of trade; utterly unconcerned with the doings of the Kings and Potentates of the continent; emasculated by a long peace; enervated by wealth and luxury; self-degraded from our former high position in the foremost ranks of civilised States; a nation of dastardly, pithless, honourless, and base men—fat as hogs, sleek as Quakers; as unable as the one to feel a noble sentiment; or, as the other, to imagine that there are in this world many things worse than war, and among them the loss of liberty and of honour. We conscientiously believe that the Czar had this opinion of the British people, and that he drew it from the speeches and writings of Mr. Bright and his friends. He would scarcely have been mad or obstinate enough to have convulsed Europe by his wicked ambition, if he had not been comforted and abetted by this delusion. Mr. Bright says this war is a "terrible crime," and declares "that his hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed." We also think it a terrible crime, not upon the British nation, as Mr. Bright does, but upon the head of the Czar, whom he absolves; and we declare that Mr. Bright himself is morally guilty of aiding in the effusion of blood, not only by his present arguments, all of which will tend to make the Czar more obstinate in his resistance—but in having aided, with the leading orators of the Ultra-Peace party, to mislead that wicked man. They encouraged him in his evil courses by their misrepresentations of the state of public feeling, by their hostility to those with whom he was at hostility, and by their shameful avowals of sympathy with his object. Another reason why we are at war is—

*Because* the King, the Legislature, the statesmen, and the people

of Great Britain did not sufficiently understand the aggressive policy of Russia on the occasions of the successive partitions of Poland; *because* they did not resist, as they ought to have done, that nefarious and bloody sacrifice of an independent state; *because* the British nation was quiescent under that glaring wrong; *because* they acted then as Mr. Bright would have us act now; *because* they considered it to be no business of theirs; *because* they thought the scene of warfare was too remote; *because* the Czars having accomplished that object, were encouraged to persevere in similar aggressions; and *because* his predecessors having remained unchecked, the Emperor Nicholas thought the time had come for the last and final achievement of his ambition—the seizure of Constantinople. To these may be added other reasons:—

*Because*, at the critical moment when Colonel Rose ordered up the British fleet to Constantinople to support the Sultan's power, the British Ministry had not the sagacity or courage to see the urgent necessity of a display of vigour, which might have nipped the war in the bud;

*Because* they did not, as they ought to have done, declare the passage of the Pruth to be a *casus belli*; and

*Because* the Czar, ignorant as he was of the temper and wishes of the British people, was equally ignorant of those of the French; and never calculated as possible, or even probable, an alliance between these two great, wealthy, and high-spirited nations, in defence of the rights of mankind and the liberties of Europe.

If any more reasons were necessary to show *why* we are fighting, and if they would be of the slightest use in bringing to a more patriotic temper so wrong-headed and sturdy a gladiator as Mr. Bright, we could adduce them till they became as "plentiful as blackberries." But it is needless. Mr. Bright is pleased to appear as if he did not know why his countrymen are fighting. But he not only affects this ignorance; he goes farther,



ARCTIC FOXES AND BIRDS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and misrepresents. He states broadly that we are fighting for the "perpetual maintenance of the most immoral and filthy of all despotisms over one of the fairest portions of the earth." This is simply untrue. We cannot imagine Mr. Bright to be so densely and hopelessly stupid as to believe any such thing. Mr. Bright may say that "the law of nations is not his law," and, in the exercise of his argumentative pugnacity, may repudiate the motives which usually sway the generous minds of the people of the British isles; but, we doubt whether, in his own private life, he would be mean enough to act upon the principles which he promulgates as sufficient for the guidance of his public acts. When an individual is robbed and murdered, we do not seek justifications for the thief and the assassin either in the private life or public character of his victim. If a wayfarer (suppose it to be Mr. Bright or some other Quaker) were to see a man on the ground, with a bandit just about to cut his throat, preparatory to rifling his pockets, would his first impulse be to reason with himself, and to say—"The man is dirty—he has two wives—he is a tyrant at heart—he is heterodox in religion—he is scrofulous, or leprous—let him die! Why should I take his part or rescue him? It is not my business. I am a man of peace, thank God, and an enemy of all violence. Besides, I don't like the sight or smell of blood; it affects my nerves and stomach: let me go my way!" We think neither Mr. Bright nor any other Quaker would be such a coward; but that, like a man and a Christian, he would call for help and grapple with the assassin. Mr. Bright's "law of nations" (if he recognise any law of nations at all) is not founded on such high morality, but is the quintessence of immorality or imbecility. The "law of nations," which the representative of Manchester so glibly repudiates, permits no robbery or murder against an independent State any more than the Decalogue, or the private code of religion and morals, permits highway robbery and assassination. Europe tolerated the abomination once, and forgot the "law of nations," in the case of Poland, and is now paying the heavy penalty for the wrong.

Though Mr. Bright may deny the fact, the Allied Powers, now engaged in the struggle against Russia, are fighting for honour, justice, freedom, and religion. All these are involved in the defence of the Sultan, and not one of them is in the slightest degree compromised by an alliance with him, although the Government of Turkey may be a despotism, and its religion may be anti-Christian. It is not for Turkey, as Turkey, that we have taken up arms; but it is for the cause of right against wrong, and for the general protection of all Europe,—for the weakest of states as well as for the strongest, that we have determined to resist and to punish the aggressor. The struggle was not "recklessly plunged into" by the Government of this nation, as Mr. Bright alleges, but reluctantly commenced—too reluctantly, as the world well knows. The evil-doer had every opportunity to retrace his fallen steps in time. Every facility was afforded him to glide painlessly and quietly out of the dilemma into which he had thrust himself, and patience and courtesy were alike exhausted before the final and sorrowful conviction broke upon the minds of the rulers of Great Britain and France, long after it had broken upon the minds of the people, that there was no resource left but to grapple with and destroy him.

Thank Heaven we are not a nation of Brights and Quakers! If we were, there would speedily be an end of us, and Russia would be free to possess herself, not of Constantinople only, but of Manchester and London.

#### ARCTIC BIRDS AND FOXES.

A CONSIDERABLE number of valuable Arctic birds, foxes, &c., has just been received by the Zoological Society from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; having been brought in two of the Company's ships, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Prince Arthur*. The birds consist of three fine specimens of the American Eagle Owl, five rare white Arctic Grouse, one Ruffed Grouse, and a young White-headed Eagle. The varieties of the foxes are the White Arctic, the Red, and the Silver; one specimen of the latter has recently died. Besides ten Foxes, there are two young Black Bears. The whole have been presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. William George Smith, of the Hudson's Bay House. We have engraved most of these Arctic animals upon the preceding page. The whole have been added to the menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park.

#### THE ARCTIC SEARCH—CAPTAIN COLLINSON AND HIS CREW.

THE public anxiety regarding Captain Collinson and his brave crew, has been set at rest, by letters received this week, via San Francisco, by which we learn that, on the 21st of August, the *Enterprise* arrived at Fort Clarence, in the Arctic Ocean, and that all the crew were then in remarkably good health and condition, considering the protracted hardships they had endured. Only three deaths had occurred since the vessel left England—William Driver, the ship's cook; William Greenaway, able seaman; and William Chessman, private of Marine.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that the *Enterprise* left England in the spring of 1851, more than three years and a half since. Some few weeks since we obtained intelligence of her progress up to 22nd August, 1852. From this it appeared that she had spent the winter of 1851-2 in lat. 71 deg. 35 min. north, and long. 135 deg. 17 min. west; having previously passed through Prince of Wales Strait. It also appeared that she was almost on the track of the *Investigator*, Captain McClure, by whom the great problem of the North West Passage was solved. She even proceeded within 90 miles of Winter Harbour; but, being prevented from proceeding on account of the accumulated ice, turned into Wollaston Sound, where she came on traces of Dr. Rae's expedition. The winter of 1852-3 was passed in Cambridge Bay, Wollaston Land, 69 deg. north lat., 117 deg. 28 min. west long.; the following and last winter she spent in Camden Bay, 70 deg. 8 min. north lat., 145 deg. 30 min. west long. From this she was enabled to extricate herself on the 15th of July last; but only arrived at Point Barrow on the 9th, and Port Clarence on the 21st August. It was intended that, after re-fitting, she should proceed to Hong-Kong, whence the next tidings of the gallant crew will probably be obtained.

**THE BAND OF THE GUIDES.**—At half-past nine a.m. on Sunday, the band of the Imperial Guides left Folkestone, playing "God save the Queen," amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

**BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.**—A letter from Athens, October 15, says:—"Brigandage is increasing in an alarming degree in Boeotia, halfway between this city and Thebes. A band of twenty-five robbers lately attacked the inhabitants of a village, and three of the latter and one of the former were killed in the contest. Kyriakos, the robber chief, and some of his followers, on the 2nd instant, carried off in the open day the son of an inhabitant at Lamie, named Selvaniotis, and also the son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Zoras, and took them to their haunts, where they keep them, demanding a very large ransom for their deliverance. On the 6th, a band entered a monastery at a short distance from Athens, and tortured one of the monks who refused to give up the money of the establishment; and, on the following day, another party attacked and robbed a number of travellers."

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is now resolved that the Court will not go to Compiègne. The reason given is that no official receptions shall take place or fêtes be given until the arrival of final and satisfactory news from Sebastopol. It is possible that the Emperor and Empress may go for a few days to Fontainebleau; but, as the idea of their long-talked-of journey to England, on the conclusion of the great affair which occupies all the public mind, seems to be renewed, this even is uncertain. Meantime, they abstain from even appearing in public, or from entering into any but private amusements. The feverish excitement respecting the termination of this great event, which seemed a little time since to have somewhat spent itself, decidedly re-appears; the continually prolonged delays, the constant "hope deferred," cannot fail to produce their effects, especially as the frequent recurrence of false rumours keeps the attention of the mass perpetually on the stretch; and, once more, no other subject obtains attention, or excites interest.

Most of the French papers enter, with expressions of the warmest admiration and eulogy, into all the details of the undertaking of Miss Nightingale, and seem particularly struck with the spirit of tolerance and liberality that is so conspicuous a feature in the carrying out of it. That such a truly Christian feeling should pervade the minds of those of the different denominations that form the expedition as to unite them thus closely together in one great interest, without distinction of creed or opinion, is, indeed, one of the most striking proofs of the march of civilisation and enlightenment, and seems to have made a most marked impression.

It is the intention of the Government, when all uncertainty with regard to the present crisis is over, to give the utmost impulsion to all sorts of fêtes and receptions for the benefit of commerce. Fancy balls will be particularly in vogue: from the Court to the *Ministères* of all the public functionaries, these festivities will be held; and the season is expected to be a most brilliant one. It is supposed, also, that as the direction of the Opera has been taken into the hands of Government, all the principal public officers will be required to take boxes for the season.

We suspect change of air and repose will be found essential for the maintenance of many official healths this winter.

The cholera, though it has nearly disappeared from Paris, continues to rage in the provinces. The village of Fresles is nearly depopulated, and such of the inhabitants as have been able to undertake the journey have come to Paris on pilgrimages to popular shrines.

In spite of the agitation of the public mind, there is a decided movement in the literary world. This movement, entirely of a grave and instructive tendency, is signalled by the announcement of a number of books, the names of some of which we give our readers. M. Guizot, entirely retired from the interests of the moment, is completing his work on the History of England. M. Victor Cousin is engaged on a little volume, entitled "La Philosophie du Peuple;" and Augustin Thierry is publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a series of curious studies on the sons and successors of Attila. M. Jules Simon, formerly Member of the *Assemblée Constituante*, is completing a work named "Sénèque et Néron;" the Abbé Théobald Mitraud is about to bring out a second edition of a most interesting volume, "De la Nature des Sociétés Humaines;" and M. T. A. Mendez has just published "Le Livre de la Mort;" the intention of which is to lead to the abolition of the punishment of death. A book which, for many persons, will have much attraction, also, is the theory of M. Gasparin on the supernatural manifestations of the turning tables. M. Gasparin maintains that these phenomena proceed entirely from the influence of the magnetic fluid of the questioner.

*Après* of the Opera, it appears that Mlle. Cruvelli has returned to Paris, but whether to her engagement at the Opera or not, is unknown. M. Dietrich, whose mission we last week mentioned, has engaged at Strasbourg Mlle. Pouilly, paying to the director of the Opera there a large sum for the cancelling of her engagement with him.

The Théâtre Française is threatened with an inextricable entanglement of affairs respecting its different engagements. The piece of Madame G. Sand, at the Gymnase, "Flaminio," an adaptation of her novel, "Teverino," has but a moderate success. The characters are full of interest, but the machinery of the piece is defective, and it wants *ensemble*. The Italian Opera continues its successes. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing "Robin de Bois," by M. Adolphe Adam; and a new work for the charming Madame Marie Cabel.

##### BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians opened the session of the Legislature on Tuesday. In his speech he declared that Belgium sets more value than ever on its neutrality, confirmed by the sympathy and confidence of all Powers.

##### AMERICA.

The steamer *Europa*, which left Boston on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The chief part of the political intelligence relates to the elections, which are going strongly against President Pierce.

The immigration at New York had been unprecedentedly large. Considerable mortality had occurred among the emigrants ships during the voyage. The *J. R. Gilchrist* lost one of the crew and 13 passengers; the *Jacob A. Westervelt*, 30 passengers; and the *West Point*, 18 passengers and two seamen. The latter vessel sprang a leak during a gale, and the passengers had to work the pumps.

Similar intelligence to that furnished by Dr. Rae, respecting the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin, had been received in New York, from Sir George Simpson, and created the greatest sympathy.

It is reported that a commercial treaty is under negotiation between the United States and Santa Anna.

Slight disturbances had occurred at Havannah, arising out of an official funeral given to the body of the individual who captured General Lopez, and who had been assassinated.

We have no further information respecting the loss of the *Arctic*. The second reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Canadian Parliament, on the 26th ult., by a majority of 93 to 15.

**HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.**—There have been many narrow escapes. A red nightcap used by one artilleryman was taken from the head by a round-shot; but the person of the wearer remained untouched. A cannon-ball passed between the legs of an officer's horse while in the act of galloping; and, on another occasion, the gabion upon which an officer was seated was carried away, and the astonished gentleman suddenly let down, just as a shilling in the hat trick darts from its support into the tumbler beneath. Colonel Dixon and two Engineer officers had a narrow escape on the 30th, in one of the batteries before the town. A shell pitched on the parapet, and hopped down near a gun. It was thought to be a round-shot; but strange to say, Colonel Dixon, the only near-sighted man of the three, called out, "It's a shell! I see the fuse." The words were no sooner said than down went the fine fellows under the wheels of the gun, and up about went the angry iron pieces seeking for victims; but it sought in vain.

A letter from a French officer on board the *Labrador* gives the following account of what caused that vessel to withdraw from the attack on Sebastopol:—"Towards four in the afternoon, as we were looking anxiously forward for a clear opening to see the fortifications better, and to direct our aim more surely, we heard a cry on board 'Fire! fire! The fire is close to the powder-magazine! To the pumps!' In fact, a Russian shell of 80 had burst in the Captain's cabin, and had set fire to some ropes which were close to the partition of the powder magazine. At once the spot was cleared out; a vast quantity of water was poured both into the cabin and into the powder magazine; and God so preserved us, for certainly we should have been blown up, as well as the vessel next us."

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The projected assault, which was to have taken place on the 1st or 2nd of this month, appears to have been postponed—at least our accounts from the Crimea, by way of Vienna, to the 2nd, state that up to that date the assault had not taken place. It must be remembered, however, that General Canrobert, in his despatch of the 26th, stated that the 1st or 2nd would be the very earliest period at which it could take place; and as fresh difficulties have shown themselves at every step, we must not wonder if a further delay of twenty-four or forty-eight hours should have taken place. Some surprise has been felt that the besiegers have not hitherto succeeded in getting possession of even one of the enemy's outposts; but it appears to have been decided by the Generals, before commencing the siege, that their plan of operations should be utterly to destroy the defences of the place so as to render it untenable, and force the Russians to evacuate the town without an assault.

The *Fremden Blatt* has a letter of the 27th from Varna, in which it is stated that the storming columns will be under the command of General Canrobert. He says—

The corps which will attack the place consists of 40,000 men. The principal attack will be made from the French lines, and the storming parties will be protected on the left by the guns of the fleet, and on the right by the English batteries. Lord Raglan has the difficult task of protecting the flank and rear of the storming columns. The combined army is divided into a defensive corps under Lord Raglan, and three offensive divisions under General Canrobert. Since the 23rd, the bombardment of Fort Paul, and the batteries before the sailors' suburb, has ceased. The English have occupied the passes and heights on the left bank of the Tchernaya. On this (the eastern) side, the attacks of the Russians become more and more impetuous.

By the *Orénoque*—which arrived at Constantinople on the 27th, from the coast of the Crimea, with the wounded of the fleet—news from before Sebastopol to the morning of the 25th had been received. The siege was going on regularly. The Allies had traced their third parallel at 300 yards of the place, in which they did considerable damage by their incessant fire—which was, if possible, more formidable than on the first days. Accordingly, the approaching arrivals cannot fail to be of very great interest. The besieged were reduced to great extremities, and the troops forming the garrison, weakened every day by the new losses which they did not cease to make, were demoralised by sickness, fatigue, and the want of success. Most of the quarters of the town were in flames, and it was remarked that no attempt was made to extinguish the fires which broke out at every moment. The Allied fleets were, it is said, preparing to return to Sebastopol, where the *Charlemagne* and some other vessels were collected. It was believed that a new attack on the outer forts was reserved for them on the day of the assault. The deserters calculated the number of killed from the commencement of the siege at 6,000, and of wounded at more than double. The French army, on the contrary, was in the most satisfactory condition. The Inspector-General of the Medical Department, Dr. Levy, who had been to Sebastopol to see everything for himself, was almost astonished at the sanitary situation.

Private letters, received by the *Ganges*, corroborate the above statements, and add that the sharpshooters of Vincennes had killed nearly all the Russian artillerymen who showed themselves at the embrasures. The shells thrown by the besiegers during the night did not give the Russians time to extinguish the conflagrations caused by the projectiles, or to repair the walls. Sebastopol is becoming a heap of ruins. The Russian squadron had taken refuge behind the houses running along the quays on the south, and new batteries, with red-hot shot, were to fire on the 25th in that direction. Owing to the confusion existing among the Russian troops, a number of Poles issued from the town to take refuge in the lines of the Allied armies. After some shots were fired on them they were recognised, and their officers have been called upon to serve at head-quarters. Lord Raglan refused, on the 24th, to grant the garrison of Sebastopol an armistice of four hours to bury their dead, because he had none to bury. The losses of the Allied armies were becoming every day less and less sensible.

No attempt at a sortie appears to have been made by the Russians up to the 2nd inst.; at least we may safely infer that, if they had done so with any effectual result, Prince Menschikoff would have made noise enough about it; seeing what a wonderful exploit he has founded on the failure of his attempt to spike the guns of a French battery. As regards General Liprandi's Division, one bulletin, of the 27th, very briefly states that the Allies made no attack upon it on that day, while another, also from Odessa, distinctly affirms that "the Allies attacked Liprandi's Division on the 27th, but the result was unknown." It is easy to guess what Russian official ignorance means, in a case of that kind; more especially as we have another laconic despatch, via Warsaw, which brings the gratifying intelligence that General Liprandi had "retired to the head-quarters at Bagtchesera." All things considered, the news from the Crimea, though imperfect, are highly encouraging.

#### THE RUSSIAN ATTACK AT BALACLAVA.

The following interesting despatch, from Constantinople, appeared in part of last week's impression:—

FROM LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Constantinople, Oct. 23, at Midnight. The captain of an English steam-transport, which left Balacava the evening of the 26th, confirms, in great part, the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balacava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely.

The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery. On the next day their position was attacked by a body of about 8000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balacava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened; and, according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom had arrived at Buyukderé, the belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the Allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eyewitnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

#### GENERAL CANROBERT'S REPORT ON THE SIEGE.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 22.

M. le Maréchal.—The construction of our approaches is still carried on in the manner indicated in my despatch of the 18th. Time fails me to write to you at great length, but I have the honour to enclose the Journal of the siege, which will be found to exhibit the detail of our operations. The difficulties we encounter are of two kinds—those which arise from the nature of the soil, the bed of earth, already insufficient, gradually diminishing in depth as we get nearer, and those which result from the number and calibre of the pieces of artillery which the enemy opposes to us on a front which is nearly in a right line, and of very small extent. In this respect the resources which he draws from his vessels in port are, both in respect of men and material, almost inexhaustible; while ours, although augmented by aids from the two fleets, are necessarily limited: 68-pounders, howitzers throwing 80-pounders, and 12-inch mortars, are almost the only description of artillery to which we have to reply. This state of things renders the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations which have for a long time been met with, and the exertions which it has obliged us to make will explain the delays to which we submit.

In the night of the 20th, the enemy made an attempt at spiking, which failed. A few men who contrived to enter our batteries by a surprise were killed there, with the officer who commanded them. The losses which we have suffered from the fire of the enemy are not by very much so great as might well have been expected, considering the difficulties of the situation just explained.



I send off my wounded in succession, and by every means which the fleet can place at my disposal, to Constantinople, where our hospital preparations are on a most satisfactory scale. The sanitary state of the army is satisfactory: sickness arises, for the most part, from the excessive fatigues which our brave soldiers undergo. The Marine artillerymen who have been landed suffer from the same cause; they conduct themselves with a courage and devotion which are remarked by the entire army.

#### FRENCH JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The following is the journal mentioned in General Canrobert's despatch:—

Oct. 17.—At half-past six this morning—the signal having been given—the fire opened simultaneously from all the French and the English batteries—53 pieces on the part of the French (including the four that can be fired from the Genoese fort), and 73 on the part of the English: total, 126 pieces. The place answered them with much vivacity, also from all the batteries that bear on the two attacking parties; their ordnance cannot be estimated at less than 250 pieces. The fleets were not able to manoeuvre so early. For three hours the firing was kept up with the same animation on both sides, without any perceptible result; when, at half-past nine, a bomb falling on the French powder-magazine of battery No. 4, burst through it, and blew it up. This explosion disorganised the battery, and killed or wounded fifty men. The firing was nevertheless kept up from the other batteries. Three quarters of an hour after, a chest of cartridges exploded in the No. 1 battery, manned by seamen. The General-in-Chief left it to the judgment of the General in command of the artillery to determine when to continue the firing.

At half-past ten in the morning, our batteries, against which the enemy's fire was concentrated, not being able, from having been reduced to three, to answer the cannon of the place without disadvantage, the General commanding the Artillery gave orders to cease firing. The fire of the enemy's batteries slackened immediately. The fire of the English continued without any marked advantage or the reverse; nevertheless, the shots from the besieged, though well directed, did not produce any marked effect.

About three o'clock in the afternoon an important magazine of the great Russian battery, called the Redan, opposite the English, exploded, leaving only three guns capable of being worked.

At four o'clock a magazine in the rear of the English exploded. This was the fourth explosion during the day.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the fleet had anchored, with the right of its line near the battery of the Genoese fort, directing its fire upon the Quarantine fort and upon the town. The fire was answered with vigour. The mass of shot thrown by the vessels occasioned great damage. The whole theatre of action, however, was so enveloped in smoke, that it was impossible to estimate the results of the fire.

At night the fire ceased on all sides, and silence reigned. The vessels returned to their anchorage without having experienced any particular damage, in spite of the persevering attacks of the enemy.

The loss we have suffered in these attacks consists in twelve guns disabled and two partially damaged. The embrasures and coffer of the batteries have also been here and there knocked down, and the ditches have been filled up in places.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the Russians sent out detachments to discover whether the batteries were abandoned. These detachments returned again.

During the day nothing remarkable took place on the part of the corps of observation.

Oct. 18.—The night of the 17th and 18th passed over tranquilly. There was no fire from the enemy's works. Great exertions were made to repair the embrasures, strengthen the coffer, and make the batteries again ready for action. This work was continued during the day in spite of an active fire from the enemy, which, however, did no damage. The batteries 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, were fit for service on the morning of the 19th. The engineers, towards the end of the day, advanced their works towards the right parallel, opposite the bastion called the Mât. The armament of the batteries was regulated upon a new basis, in the following order, including a battery (No. 9) to be set up on the right:—

Batteries No. 1, 2, 3, 4 .. ..	Kept up.
Battery No. 5 .. ..	Suppressed.
Battery No. 6 .. ..	Kept up.
Battery No. 7 .. ..	{ 10 24-pounders.
	{ 4 16-pounders.
Battery No. 8 .. ..	{ 2 mortars of 27 c.
	{ 4 mortars of 22 c.
Battery No. 9 .. ..	{ 4 Turkish mortars, 27 c.
	{ 3 Turkish mortars, 23 c.

The arrival of the last battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion completed the Fifth Division (Levaillant), which was landed on the previous days, and which consists of the following troops:—First Brigade—General De la Motte-Rouge—21st of the line, 42nd of the line. Second Brigade, General Cousin—5th Light Infantry, 46th of the line. Third Brigade, General Bazaine—1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, 2nd Regiment of the Foreign Legion. This division forms part of the besieging corps. It is encamped in the second line behind the Fourth Division. In consequence of this arrival, the First Division, on the 17th of October, stationed itself on two lines to the right of the cavalry and general head-quarters, in a position half-way between the corps of observation and the besieging corps. The English artillery continued its fire with chances that appeared favourable.

Oct. 19.—During the night between the 18th and 19th, the works were not disturbed. About half-past ten, however, an alert seems to have taken place in Sebastopol. Shouts were heard, followed by a sharp cannonade in every direction, and a lively fusillade accompanied by cheering. At the end of half an hour silence succeeded; and the works were resumed. At half-past six in the morning the French artillery began firing; the English did the same, and the enemy answered. This firing was very heavy, notwithstanding a thick fog, which cleared up about eight o'clock. The firing then became more regular and accurate. Our fire was maintained with chances that appeared to be at least equal; and, by the end of the day, it had evidently gained on that of the place. By two o'clock the tower of the central bastion was completely ruined; the embrasures of the Mât bastion (the right face) had greatly suffered. About three o'clock the firing slackened gradually on both sides. Our batteries were little damaged, and could easily be repaired during the night.

Oct. 20.—The ruined embrasures of the right face of the Mât could not be completely repaired during the night. At daybreak, when the firing commenced, two pieces alone could play for an instant. They soon ceased. A part of this result must be attributed to the very active and skilful fire of the rifle companies, which did not permit the gunners to serve their pieces. The engineers are advancing their works on the right, fronting the Mât bastion, as far as the ravine which goes down into the harbour of Sebastopol, and separates us from the English. The proximity of the place and the nature of the ground, which is rocky, render these works difficult and slow. They are made with the flying sap. From two to three in the afternoon, the enemy kept up a hot fire on these works; two or three clearances were made by the guns of the besieged on some weak portions of the parallel. The artillery resumed its fire at daylight, and maintained it with advantage throughout the day. The firing of the second (marine) battery, however, was interrupted by the explosion of a powder magazine, which, happily, injured no one, and caused little damage to our works.

Oct. 21.—About half-past two this morning the besieged made a sortie, hoping to spike our guns. The party entered the batteries Nos. 2 and 3, and was very busy with the guns, when our bombardiers, leaping to their arms, and seconded by the guard of the trench, and in particular by the 1st company of the 74th Voltigeurs, drove it out with loss. Six Russians killed and four wounded were found in the trench. Among the latter was an officer who has since died of his wounds. The rest of the night passed tranquilly. At six in the morning the General-in-Chief visited the battery of Fort Genoa, No. 6 (marine), and gave directions for its suppression. The French artillery resumed its fire at six o'clock. The besieged replied, but with diminished energy; our batteries acquire an ascendancy, which becomes more and more decided. Batteries 7 and 8 are doing good work. The engineers are still busy before the Mât bastion.

Oct. 22.—The night was still. At daybreak our fire was resumed. The armament of the enemy's foremost works is much reduced, and the covering masses are shaken and much damaged. We can see on the other side of the ravine, descending to the south foot, some batteries newly constructed and another in course of construction. The latter appears to be intended to bear upon the English. The artillery has prepared the platform, raised the coffer, and commenced the powder magazine of the ninth battery. For two days a few battalions of the enemy, with a battery of artillery and some Cossacks, have shown themselves on the Tchernaya; to-day they disappeared. Our total loss to

this day is 4 officers and 54 men killed, and 14 officers and 451 sub-officers and soldiers wounded.

#### A RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The *Soldatenfreund* contains the following letter, which, although from a Russian source, contains some important reliable information:—

Bagtcheseraï, Oct. 22.

I arrived here to-day from the bastions of the northern forts. I travelled over the distance (500 versts) between Odessa and Sebastopol in the incredibly short time of forty hours. The couriers are obliged to do the same journey in thirty-six hours, when they immediately proceed to Kishenev, Prince Gortschakoff's head-quarters. Another courier starts every day for St. Petersburg, via Moscow, with despatches from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor. I will give you the last *ordre de bataille* of the Russian forces in the Crimea. In August last the 15th Infantry Division of the 5th, and the 17th and 18th divisions of the 6th army corps, and a division of Light Cavalry, joined the regular and irregular troops already stationed in the Crimea. These troops were present at the battle of the Alma, and suffered heavy loss. They occupy now the position of the northern forts and the watershed of the Katscha. Before the arrival of the reinforcements Lieut.-General Ryshov made diversions with a detachment, mostly cavalry, along the right bank of the Tchernaya, as far as its tributary the Tshulin. For some days past, however, the main force of the 4th corps, consisting of three divisions, accompanied by a large body of horses, and artillery, has been arriving at the seat of war. General Liprandi at once took the command of the vanguard, which is daily alighting, pretty successfully too, the right flank of the besiegers.

The Allies also are daily receiving reinforcements in men and horses, and they are indefatigably engaged at their siege-works, which are tolerably well concealed from our sight. They are already in the second parallel. Their first one took in the whole of the place between the sea and the military port. The French had erected here eight large batteries. In the batteries Nos. 1 and 2 alone, which were built by their Marines, there were 40 pieces, manned by 1300 resolute seamen.

These three batteries were to attack the three round forts, the Quarantine Fort, and the city rampart, which is only half supplied with bastions. To the right of the French, beginning at the little stream which flows into the military port and extending to the line of sight of Fort Paul, lay the parallel of the English, whose guns play against the fleet and the suburb where the seamen are lodged. The batteries of the Russian outworks have turned out to be incapable of impeding the siege works of the Allies; the Russian fortifications have been as yet sanguinary on many occasions, but so unsuccessful that the fatigue parties in the trenches were not once recalled to their respective regiments.

Both attack and defence have been equally brilliant; but the loss on the Russian side is far more important, and, in one sense, irremediable. It is well known that the two most important men in Sebastopol—the Admirals Kornileff and Nachimoff—were wounded on that day (the first). The former expired a few moments after. His right leg was torn away by a cannon-shot, just as he was coming out of the theatre, under the porch of which he had been writing an order for his aide-de-camp, waiting outside.

The day before his death he had received a letter from the Emperor, which had been brought to him by Prince Rzemuczy, from St. Petersburg. The letter expressed the Emperor's good wishes, and his strong hope that the Admiral would expose his person as little as possible, so that he might be spared to his country. A letter from the Emperor was also brought the day before yesterday for Prince Menschikoff, and it ends with these words:—"The enemy must be beaten, no matter at what price. I hope your next letter will convey to me intelligence to this effect."

How shall I describe to you the effect of this tremendous bombardment at a distance of between 300 and 500 metres? The batteries of the Quarantine Fort were silenced, the crowns of two towers knocked off, the batteries No. 3 and 10 partly destroyed, and the two forts of Paul and Constantine severely injured. The suburb of the dockyard was on fire for three days, but all the stores were saved. Even the fleet was damaged, which is a proof that the projectiles of the Allies reached the inner part of the city. The Allies also suffered, especially in their ships, some of which were sunk. Burnt and mutilated corpses of the English and French were washed ashore. The besieging corps, however, advanced into the second line, and Sebastopol expects every hour the second grand bombardment by land and sea. From 18,000 to 20,000 balls have been already fired into the city every day; and Prince Menschikoff fully expects that the place will be stormed.

#### THE NAVAL ATTACK.

The following letter from one of the crew of the *Samson*, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

*Samson*, off Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

My Darling Mother,—Another day of peril and danger is over in safety. We have, you must know, been cruising off this place for the last three weeks, and during that time we have been six times under fire whilst on detached service (or rather what they call creating a diversion from the movements of the army), and once in a general engagement, making altogether seven times, and only one man killed and three wounded, which we must ascribe to our usual good luck; but they say fortune favours the brave, and that we flatter ourselves has something to do with it. However, I must now give you a description of yesterday's proceedings. In the morning early we were off Sebastopol, as we always are, looking out that none of their steamers escape in the night, and we saw the English and French batteries open fire on the place; whereupon the signal was made to get steamers alongside for towing in, and at twelve o'clock that day they were all under way. At one the signal was made to the *Samson*, "Prepare to engage the enemy;" then to the *Terrible* and *Tribune* (by-the-by, the French had commenced by this time on the opposite side). Accordingly, in we went, first ship of the whole English fleet, and commenced. After a while, the liners came in; and then such a noise, din, &c., I never heard in my life. Pardon what a sight—twenty-eight line-of-battle ships, steamers, and frigates I do not know how many, all firing broadsides as fast as possible; and the forts returning it! Our attack was on the north side, and the French on the south; and, of course, was confined to the outer batteries, as there are eight ships sunk in the entrance, making it impossible for the ships to go in. Our line-of-battle ships' attack was, therefore, confined principally to Fort Constantine—a two-tier battery on the north side. But our liners were not close enough in; and, therefore, their shot did not fetch with full force. The *Samson* stationed herself right opposite a square fort mounting eight guns, and did her work by silencing it three times, and knocking some good pieces out of it; but the worst of it was, that, not being able to take possession of it, as soon as we turned our attention and our guns to some other point, the fellows came running down on it again, and re-opened fire on us. We had, besides that battery, one of five guns playing on us a good deal, though its attention was, in some degree, taken up by the liners. Well, now for our damages. In the first place, we got a shell into us through our side, and it burst on the main-deck, in the gun-room, literally smashing everything, knocking bulkheads down, and destroying the cabins; you can fancy the state we were in below. Another burst on the upper deck, killing one man and wounding two more; and a great many others that I cannot tell you of now, as I have not time, the mail just going away. Suffice to say, I am all right; so give my fondest love to all, and accept the same from your ever affectionate son.

#### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 25th ult., contain information respecting the situation of the Turks and Russians in Asia. The new Turkish General-in-Chief, Mustapha Pacha, who was at Soukoun Kaleh, had given orders to all the troops forming the camp at Tchourouk-sou to embark for Anapa; the inhabitants of the mountains only awaiting the arrival of the Turks to effect a rising *en masse*. This projected expedition explains why for some time no reinforcements were sent to Tchourouk-sou, though the Russians who were in the environs were receiving reinforcements daily, and were strongly fortifying themselves. The news from the Turkish army of Kars was not very favourable. The situation of the troops was getting worse instead of better. Their numbers were diminishing daily, and they were in want of ammunition and provisions. Trebizond was, however, literally crammed with stores of all kinds sent off by the Government, but there were no means of conveyance, and the Governor, in spite of all his efforts, could not succeed in obtaining more than ten wretched carts. This state of things caused great anxiety. The statement that the Russians had given up the caravans which they had seized, was not confirmed. It was positive, on the contrary, that they had sent a strong detachment on the new roads which the caravans had formed in the district of Van. It appears, moreover, that the Russian Consul at Febriz, M. Kanikoff, had informed the Persian merchants and the Europeans established in that town, that any merchandise, not accompanied with a certificate proving that it belongs to a subject of a neutral power, will be seized and confiscated. The Greek firm, however, of MM. Raili, which has establishments in Persia, at Constantinople, and in Europe, is excepted from this measure, on account of its having given numerous proofs of devotedness to Russia. The appointment of Sir C. Murray as English Minister in Persia, has caused the greatest satisfaction to the

English residents; they believed that his well-known talents would successfully thwart the intrigues of Russia.

#### THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.—SIR STEPHEN LAKEMAN.

The complaints of the oppressive manner in which the Austrians are behaving towards the Wallachians have become very general during the last few weeks. In Bucharest the Austrian troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, by whom they are hated quite as much as the Russians were. According to one writer, who appears to be pretty well acquainted with the state of public feeling there, the general cry is that they would much rather have the Russians than the men who have come to "protect" them. "If this be peace," says every Wallach, "give us war. If these be friends, give us back our enemies, our tyrants, our aggressors—anything but Austrians."

Not content with making the Wallachians hate him and his subordinates, General Popovitch, who represents the Austrian Army of Occupation in its relations with the Turkish and Wallachian authorities, has contrived to pick a quarrel with Dervish Pacha, the Turkish Commissioner at Bucharest, and Sir Stephen Lakeman, whose exploits under the name of Musarr Pacha, had gained him so much distinction in the Danubian campaign. The quarrel appears to have been entirely owing to the insolent behaviour of the Austrian General, who is evidently a most unfit person for the delicate task to which he has been appointed. Unfortunately, however, the influence of Austria with the Porte has been powerful enough to obtain the dismissal of Dervish Pacha, and it was even said that the dismissal of Musarr Pacha was to have been granted also, to appease the offended dignity of General Popovitch, had not Lord Stratford de Redcliffe stated that, if Sir Stephen Lakeman were removed from office, he would insist on the Austrian General being removed at the same time.

Such was the state of things—so far as could be known—at Bucharest on the 28th ult. Since then it has been stated that the efforts of Austria have succeeded in obtaining an order for the removal of Sir Stephen Lakeman, who is said to be as warmly beloved and respected by the Turks of all classes as he is detested by the Austrians.

#### RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION.

Trustworthy accounts from St. Petersburg, up to the 24th of October, state that considerable irritation prevails against the Emperor Nicholas. The more enlightened part of the population has lost many illusions since the fall of Bomarsund and the battle of the Alma. Eight days before the fall of Bomarsund General Bodisco wrote to the Emperor, that he knew how to die, but not how to surrender—"Je saurais mourir, je ne saurais pas me rendre." Now the said Bodisco lives very comfortably in France. Prince Menschikoff promised to hold the heights of Alma during three weeks with his forty-four battalions (about 42,000 men), and in three hours after he was attacked he found it convenient to "retire upon the Katscha." Nevertheless, strong hopes are entertained in St. Petersburg of Sebastopol holding out against the Allies; at least, it is supposed that, though the Allies may succeed in battering down this stronghold of Russian power in the East, they will not be able to hold their ground in the Crimea. Menschikoff had on the 26th of October, at least 60,000 men in and in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, and further reinforcements were promised to him. The two Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas are gone to Odessa; their destination was Sebastopol; but, since they have been ordered to change their route, as their Imperial mother fears that the climate of the Crimea is not wholesome for her boys. Great military movements prevail in St. Petersburg, and the more refined pleasures of society are driven away by drums and military bands. Money is scarce; and Léon Faucher's appreciation of the financial state of Russia receives ample confirmation from St. Petersburg. Well-informed persons affirm that, in this respect, Russia will not hold out much longer than one year more, unless she succeeds in gaining great victories, which would unstring the purses of the clergy and nobility.

#### PRUSSIAN HOSTILE NEUTRALITY.

The rumour gains ground that the Allied Powers are about to take such steps with regard to the Prussian Government as will render it necessary for the Russian party which has so long predominated there to take the dangerous step of joining the Czar, or else of making common cause with the Western Powers. Evidence is said to have been obtained which proves that Prussia, under the mask of neutrality, has been lending such aid to Russia in the prosecution of the war as places it in the position of an enemy to France and England. A German journal mentions that considerable quantities of saltpetre, for the manufacture of powder, were shipped at Bromberg the other day for the purpose of being conveyed up the Vistula to Warsaw. Under existing circumstances, there is no means of preventing the export of arms, or any other articles coming under the head of contraband of war, from Prussia into Russia. The Order in Council prohibiting the transit of arms may also be regarded as illusory. Belgian manufacturers evade this order by simulated contracts with Prussian houses. Arms of all kinds, especially those of improved patterns, are sent to those houses as real purchasers, and, after a short delay, are transmitted by rail to Warsaw. There can be no remedy for this evil until the Prussian Government assents to prohibit the exportation of arms and contraband of war, which it will not do; or until means are employed to prevent export from Belgium, or import into Prussia. It is also said that on many of the Russian muskets thrown away after the battle of Alma, the names of Belgian manufacturers were found, with marks clearly indicating that they had been made since the commencement of hostilities. These muskets, it is affirmed, had been purchased by Prussian merchants, and exported across the Polish frontier.

A good deal of talk has taken place lately in Berlin, regarding a recent conference between the French Ambassador and M. de Manténuff. The former is said to have made some very severe remarks on the sad results to life and property caused by the almost direct support given by the Prussian Cabinet to the policy of Russia, whereas if Prussia had at the first associated herself with the Western Powers in favour of a righteous cause, the Emperor of Russia would, in all probability, have seen the hopelessness of a war, and, by reasonable concessions, would have prevented the great sacrifice of human life which has already taken place, and the injury that has been inflicted on commerce and manufactures. Some doubts being expressed by M. de Manténuff as to the success of the Allied army before Sebastopol, in consequence of the late period of the year at which this expedition was undertaken, and having made this doubt a sort of ground for the continued neutrality of Prussia, the representative of France replied that the failure of the expedition was next to impossible; but that, supposing it should fail, that would be no reason for the German Powers refusing to unite with France and England, for any advantage to Russia could only be temporary; and, therefore, the apprehension of danger from that side would be unfounded. Two such Powers as France and England, jealous of their honour, and possessing inexhaustible resources, would not allow a few checks in a first campaign, to induce them to make concessions. They would, on the contrary, be a motive for preparations on a great and overwhelming scale; and would, perhaps, compel them to be more pressing than they had hitherto been as to the attitude of the German Powers, and the time might not be distant when German neutrality might find less favour from the Allies than it had experienced when it was hoped the war would be of short duration.

#### THE ALAND ISLES.

The Aland Isles are now quite evacuated by the Allies. The frigate *Penelope*, that has been hitherto stationed at Ledsund, left there on the 28th ult. for Öregrund, where, in connection with the steam-frigate *Odin*, she will watch over the blockade of the Gulf of Bothnia. For the last six weeks there has been hardly one day of fine weather at Ledsund; it blew and rained from morning till night, and a number of vessels have been lost lately in those waters. All the small steamers had already left. The Alanders were particularly dejected, knowing that the Russians would return in force as soon as the last English ship left. The Russians have managed to keep up their communications between the Island and Finland even while our ships were there. Some time back a steamer used to come every week from Åbo on one excursion or the other, but this has since been put a stop to. The communication has, however, been kept up surreptitiously since then. All the buoys and sea marks have now been taken up, which leads to the conclusion that the Aland Isles are not to be taken possession of again next spring; the station at Öregrund is, however, to be maintained as long as the ice will admit of it. There is a detachment of the fleet also in Färöund.

REPRESENTATION OF COVENTRY.—Sir Joseph Paxton is expected to be returned for Coventry, without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Geach.



### THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN AT THE PANOPTICON.

THOUSANDS of sight-seers have already seen the magnificent Fountain at the Royal Panopticon, with its central jet leaping from an enamelled base to a height of ninety-nine feet. The sight of this extraordinary column of water subjected to a powerful light, so as to exhibit a variety of the most brilliant hues, will surprise the spectator who may have become familiar with the ordinary aspect of the fountain, by day, or under the influence of the many lights disposed about the building at night. A strongly concentrated and reflected light at each end of the jet illuminates the whole length, effectually colouring, as well as making brilliant the up-springing shaft, with the detached particles which descend like a shower of many-tinted gems, into the inlaid basin. The indescribably beautiful effect of this illumination is most perfectly realised by the spectator, who takes his stand on the basement-floor of the building, a little removed from the edge of the basin; say within a foot or two of the projection formed by the galleries. The times for exhibiting the fountain, under the luminous aspect, are a quarter before five o'clock, at the morning entertainment; and a quarter to eight in the evening.

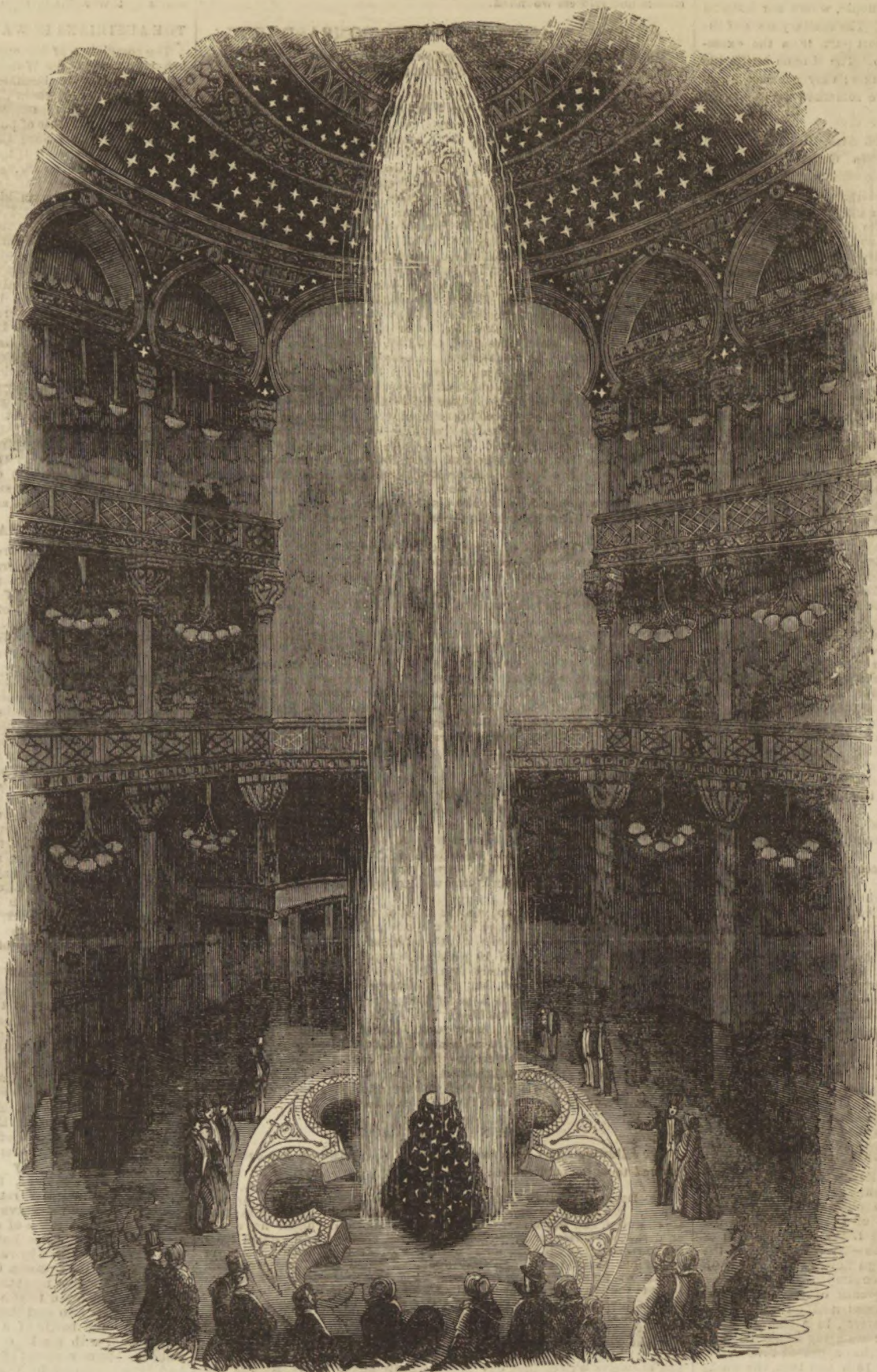
### PAINTED TOMB DISCOVERED AT PÆSTUM.

(From our Naples Correspondent.)

WHEN we consider the antiquity of the Temples of Pæstum, and their wonderful preservation, they become the most interesting architectural monuments which time has left us. Gloomy, majestic, solitary—these huge temples are still standing on the deserted sea-shore of Magna Græcia; having escaped earthquakes, wars, and the desolating accidents of nearly three thousand years. Pæstum was one of the earliest of the Greek colonies, and a city of considerable importance, when it was known by the name of Posidonia. One historical fact alone shows the antiquity of this city:—Mention is made by Herodotus of a colony having been planted by the Posidonians 540 A.C. Pæstum shared the fate of the other Achaean colonies: it had to contend with the barbarian Lucani, with the arms of Rome, the desolation of the Saracens, and the consequent mutations of war and conquest.

It is remarkable that Pæstum has only attracted the attention of the moderns within the last hundred years. Very little has been done by way of excavation. The walls of the city, however, are already traced; also the western gate, the amphitheatre, and the necropolis. By far the most remarkable and interesting Tomb yet known was discovered this year by Signor Bellella, a landowner of the district; whereupon the Neapolitan Government sent Signor Abbate (the artist who painted the Pompeii Court of the Crystal Palace) to make a report and drawings of this tomb.

Signor Abbate found a *tufa* building, 10 palms by 7½, illuminated with frescoes, remarkably perfect, and displaying, probably, the earliest examples of Greek drawing yet brought to light. The accompanying illus-



THE LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN, AT THE PANOPTICON, LEICESTER SQUARE.

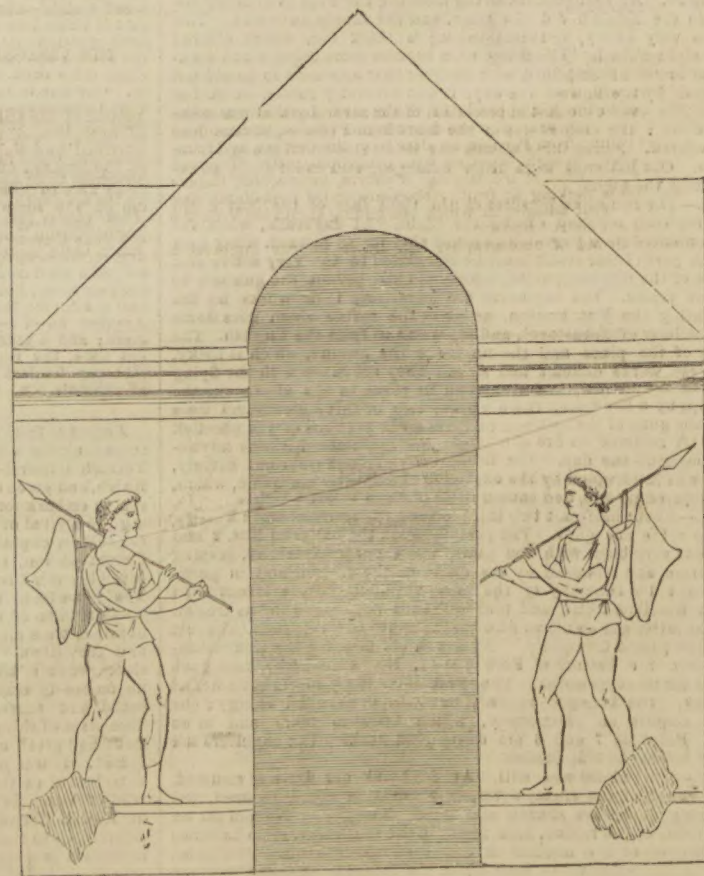
trations are exact copies of the originals, from the large tracings made by Signor Abbate for the Neapolitan Royal Archaeological Society. Professor Quaranta has read a brief paper on these interesting frescoes. He has no doubt taken a correct view. They are examples of primitive Greek art; which, although somewhat rude, yet contain evidence of that refinement and peculiar treatment of nature which alone immortalised the people who created such a noble school of Art. The colouring of these frescoes is remarkably simple. The flesh is of a uniform dead red colour, the outline-shading, so to speak, being of a darker tint. The draperies are white; the armour, uniform yellow; and the horses, of light brown. No attempt at mixed colours occurs; and the general effect of the frescoes is such as we see on Etruscan vases.

The artist has evidently represented the adventures of a warrior, whose body no doubt rested in this tomb, as some fragments of armour were found there, but nothing else. The smaller Drawing of the roof represents the hero leaving his family, on horseback. Behind him are the members of his family; before, are priestesses offering libations.\* On the side walls the warrior's triumphs are depicted; and in the centre he is seen receiving the congratulations of a Consul, or some civil authority; whilst a child (may be, his son) also welcomes his return. The two youthful figures (probably shield-bearers) occur at the entrance wall of the tomb. The drawings by Signor Abbate are so admirably true, that I need not add any further description of these singularly interesting frescoes, which indicate the dawn of Greek art.

\* I am unable to account for the yellow crescent which occurs in this drawing. Can it be the moon, indicating the period of departure.

**BISON HUNTING AT TAYMOUTH CASTLE.**—A hunt of an extraordinary character took place at Taymouth Castle on the 25th ult. On the previous day the Duke of Leeds arrived at the castle; and next morning his Grace, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane; Lord Farnham; Hon. C. B. Phipps, Keeper of the Privy Purse; Sir J. Fringie, Bart.; Sir A. Campbell, Bart.; Major Baillie; Mr. Menzies, of Chesthill; and Mr. H. Aitken, proceeded to enjoy the sport of hunting bison, of which wild natives of the North American prairies there are several fine specimens at the Castle. The sport went on with great spirit and excitement, and a bison was brought down at the first shot, promptly secured, and carted off the ground.

**KIRKSTALL ABBEY.**—Kirkstall Abbey, one of the finest ruins in the country, situated about three miles from Leeds, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Sunday morning. The most dilapidated part of the abbey is covered with ivy. The foliage becoming ignited, the flames spread to the height of the edifice. The utmost efforts were made to convey the news to Leeds, and by the prompt arrival of the Sun fire-engine, and a plentiful supply of water from the Aire, which runs within a few yards of the ruins, the flames were subdued without doing any great amount of damage; though it is evident that a short delay would have been attended with very disastrous consequences. How the fire originated is left to conjecture; one story is, that it arose from some boys throwing lighted squibs into the ivy; another, that it was caused by the ashes of a cigar, or a fusee.



PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PÆSTUM.



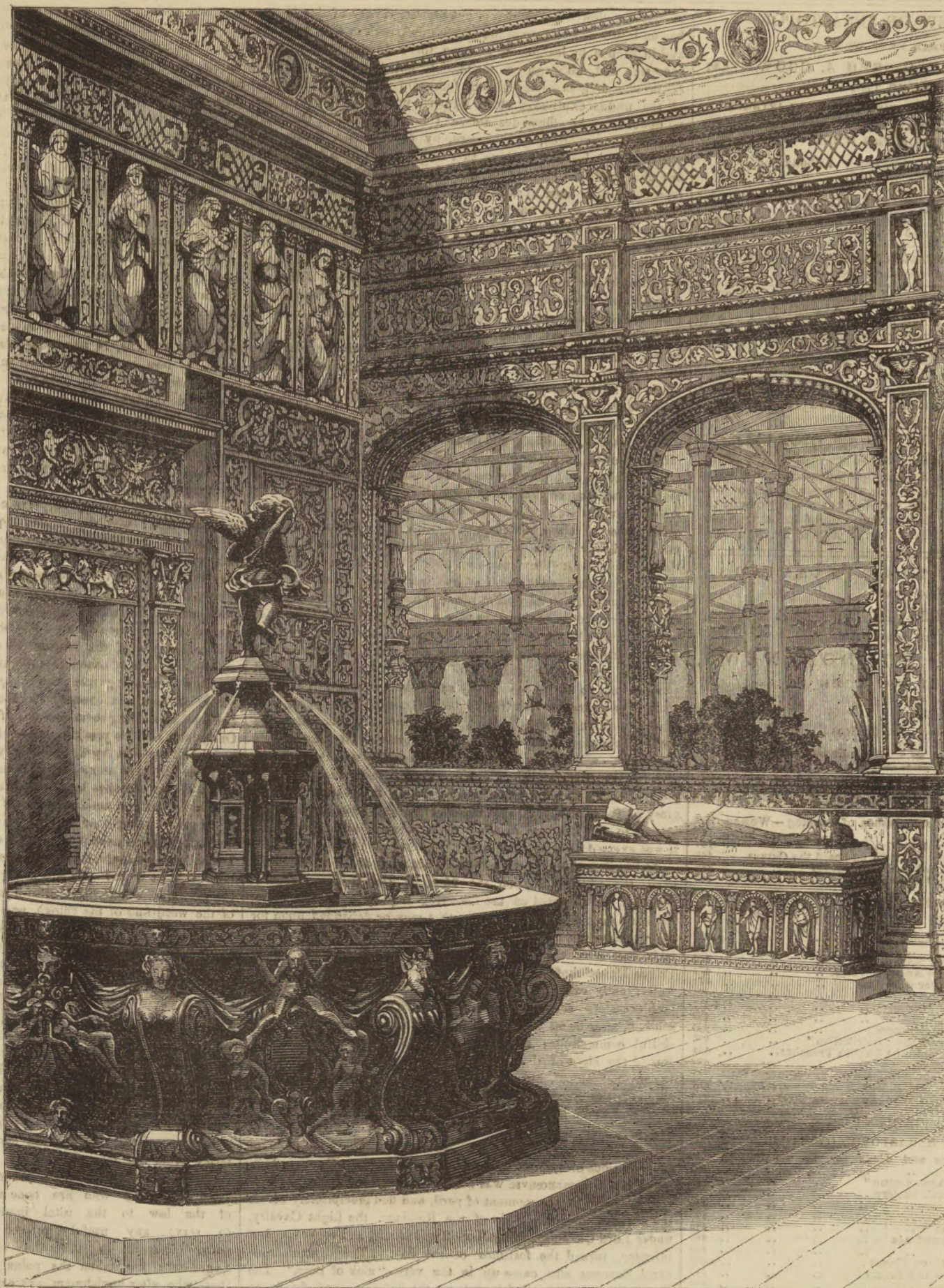
# THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In the General Remarks prefixed to the "Handbook to the Renaissance Court," by Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Waring, are a few well-timed details of the origin of this school of art, "holding a distinct and proud position, between the decay of Gothic and the complete adoption of Antique art; to which the name of "Renaissance," or Revival, has been given, and with justice, for its leading sentiments were the Antique. Still, the "Renaissance" implies not the revival of Antique art only, but the return to that great school which nature ever keeps open to us. Thus, "the love of nature, with the first great Renaissance artists, became a passion, and was the basis of their style. It is this which gives such a wonderful charm to the works of that illustrious triad, Ghiberti, Donatello, and Luca della Robbia—who, imbued with the true spirit of the Antique, and an unusual sense of the beautiful, ennobled all, even the commonest subjects, which came from their hands." To the Renaissance artists of the fifteenth century are we indebted for the universal application of these two principles; although it is possible to trace step by step the gradations which led from the early Renaissance style to that adopted by the Italian artists of the sixteenth century. "A remarkable feature in the Renaissance artists was their combination of the talents of sculptor and architect, executant and designer: from which cause, figures, foliage, and conventional ornaments were so happily blended with mouldings and other structural forms, as to convey the idea that the whole sprang to life in one perfect form in the mind of the artist."

Of late years the Renaissance style has been the subject of special abuse; its reproduction of ancient forms failing to satisfy the Classical purist on the one hand, and on the other, its luxuriance causing it to be inapplicable to the higher purposes of art. The refinement shown in its execution cannot, however, be disputed; and the opening of the Crystal Palace may truly be said to afford, for the first time in this country, an opportunity for the study of the Renaissance styles of the Continent—hitherto known but to the few, since their monuments were accessible to the traveller only, and had been very poorly illustrated; whilst that style which prevailed in England from the decline of the Gothic to the adoption of Italian architecture, bears but a remote resemblance to them.

A careful inspection of the monuments and sculpture of this Court will, we are persuaded, lead to the just appreciation of the several gradations of the Renaissance. Among the examples are doors from Florence, statues from Venice, a painted ceiling from Perugia, an altar from the Certosa, and fountains from Nuremberg, brought together with congruous taste. The wall is covered with stained casts of old carvings of satyrs, cornucopias, Cupids holding tablets, birds pecking at fruit, ribbon-suspended medallions, and Graces, overgrown with foliage; in which the gilding shines between the elaborate richness of coloured tracery.

Mr. Delamotte, by aid of photography, has drawn for our Engraver a



THE RENAISSANCE COURT, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

portion of the elaborate beauty of this Court—its graceful design, delicacy of execution, and chastened fancy. Part of the arcade, and one of the enriched door-ways, are shown. The principal object upon the floor is one of the bronze wells from the court-yard of the Ducal Palace at Venice—an excellent specimen of the perfection at which bronze casting had arrived in the sixteenth century, and the style of ornamentation then prevalent. This well is the work, says Cicognara, of a certain "Nicholas confiator tormentorum," or military engine maker to the illustrious Republic; and has a Latin motto of "Franco Veniero dux xxx. in princ. anno ii. 1550."

flat-boating down the Ohio, &c., and at last, the burst into the primeval woods. Then the battle with the wild forest and frontier life. And, while the great progress goes on, success crowning heroic toil, still there are a few not equal to the task. These gear up their little teams and find their way back—too often the sad sequel of many a western adventurer's experience. The story is told with great simplicity and directness, and I think it is a work destined to make a lasting impression. Read seems to have a conscious faith in himself as a born poet, and I am inclined to think his instinct is to be trusted.—Letter from Florence in N. P. Willis's Home Journal.

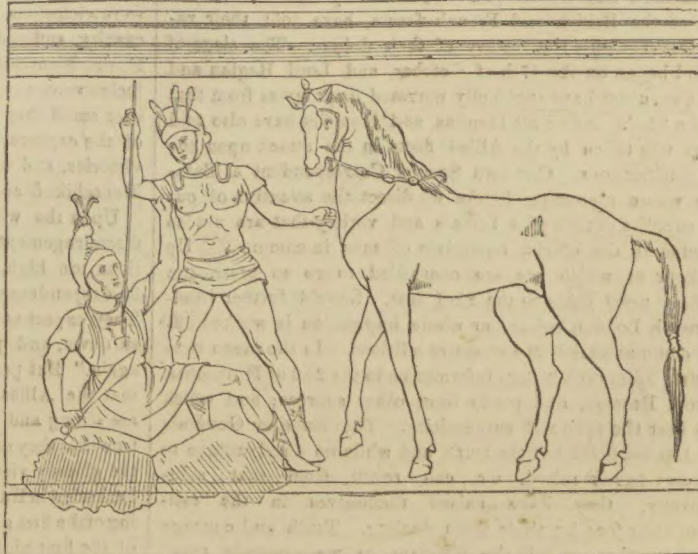
In the upper small oval are portraits of the Doges, and emblems of St. Mark. The large central panels contain subjects from the Holy Scriptures. In the small ovals beneath are river gods, &c.

This massive well, which has been arranged as a fountain basin, is surmounted by the statue of a bronze Cupid with a dolphin, taken from the court-yard of the Palazzo Vecchio, at Florence. It was executed by Andrea del Verocchio, the celebrated Florentine artist; it is a work of great merit. Andrea was a pupil of Donatello; and on the death of that great master, and of Ghiberti, was considered the best sculptor and bronze worker in Florence (circa 1466).

Here we see a portion of the plinth of the arcade, with the Granada bas-reliefs, and pilasters from the tomb of Louis XII. The other object upon the floor is the recumbent statue of Roberto Legendre, wife of Louis de Poncher, now preserved in the Louvre; and attributed by Lenoir to Jean Juste, of Tours, the same who executed the tomb of Henry II. The original statue is executed in a rough sandstone; it is remarkable for the breadth and well-arranged folds of the drapery, and in the face and hands, for great truth to nature. It rests upon an altar frontal from the Certosa, at Pavia. In the central niche is a statue of Christ; the two extreme figures are St. John the Baptist and Mary Magdalen; the remaining two represent St. Peter and St. Paul. The proportions and execution of this composition are very good, and its style reminds one of some of the earlier Florentine masters.

## AMERICAN ARTISTS AND POETS IN FLORENCE.

Power is just finishing a beautiful statue of "Il Penseroso." His "America," already in marble, is one of the finest statues of modern days. Rogers has just left for America, on a short visit. Ives and Moxier have been spending the summer here. Buchanan Read is still embarrassed between pen and pencil, getting all the commissions he could execute in the way of pictures; but faithful, notwithstanding, to the Muses. His new poem is called "The New Pastoral," and is about the length of "Thomson Seasons," and is intended to give a poetic history of American rural life. The scene opens among the luxuriant farms of Pennsylvania, where Read spent his childhood. He probably portrays here the inspiration which all genius takes from its early surroundings. About the time that the reader feels so charmed and contented with these scenes, and willing to sit down and pass his life here, suddenly breaks out the "backwoods fever," which soon grows so infectious that few are able to withstand it. Then comes the breaking up—the sundering of all ties and associations—and presently the long line of waggons heads to the West. Then come the vicissitudes of the journey—crossing the mountains,



PAINTING RECENTLY DISCOVERED UPON A TOMB AT PESTUM.



## A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL

WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

FROM A SKETCH BY JOSEPH A. CROWE, Esq.  
NOW WITNESSING THE SIEGE.

TOGETHER WITH OTHER ENGRAVINGS OF GREAT INTEREST.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Leibnitz died, 1716.  
 MONDAY, 13.—St. B. Itius. Curran died, 1817.  
 TUESDAY, 14.—Our e of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.  
 WEDNESDAY, 15.—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750.  
 THURSDAY, 16.—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604.  
 FRIDAY, 17.—Access on of Q. Elizabeth, 1558. Lotteries abolished, 1826.  
 SATURDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	6 10	7 15	7 55	8 35	9 20	9 55

## Newspaper Stamp Returns.

The Parliamentary Return, just printed, of Stamps, issued to Newspapers, for the second quarter of the year 1854, gives the number to the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1,362,136;

or upwards of 104,000 per publication, once a week.

Our number, at the present time, has considerably increased over the above average—the sale now being upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND WEEKLY; being double the circulation of the *Times*, and far beyond that of all other Newspapers, weekly and daily, published at the price of 5d., or above.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

At length the public is in possession of ample Official Intelligence from Balaclava and Sebastopol. The military and naval commanders of the British and French forces, have told their respective Governments the history of their doings. The siege of Sebastopol began on the 17th of October, and Lord Raglan and General Canrobert have succinctly narrated its progress from that day to the 23rd. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin have also told what part was taken by the Allied fleets in the attack upon the seaward fortifications. Our own Special Correspondent at Balaclava, to whose interesting letters we direct the attention of our readers, supplies details of a fulness and variety that are not to be expected in the official narratives of men in command. Up to the hour at which we are compelled to go to press, the latest official news dates to the 23rd inst. Should further intelligence reach London before our whole impression is worked off, we shall communicate it in successive editions. In the mean time the Electric Telegraph brings information to the 2nd of November, partly from Russian, and partly from other sources; and which seems to bear the stamp of authenticity. The Russian Generals have at last begun to tell the truth, and while no disadvantage to their arms has resulted, or can result, from that salutary novelty, they have raised themselves in the estimation of their foes by their plain dealing. Truth and courage always go together; and if the Russians, as we sincerely trust, are to be signally defeated by our arms, they will fall with dignity, and with the sincere respect of their opponents; which would not have been the case, had Menschikoff and Osten-Sacken continued to vie with each other in the falsehood of their bulletins. Although the lying tale of the fabulous "Tartar," which im-

mediately followed the authentic news of the victory of the Alma, had an injurious effect upon the public mind, both in this country and in France, by leading it to hope for sudden and complete success; and, although a feeling of impatience, if not of actual discouragement and gloomy foreboding, has taken the place of the undue exultation which formerly prevailed, there can be no doubt from the official despatches of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, supported, as they are, by every letter, public or private, which leaves Balaclava, that the siege has been brilliantly and ably conducted; and that quite as much success as could reasonably have been anticipated has attended the efforts of the besiegers. Up to the 23rd, as we may see from the simple and straightforward story told by Lord Raglan, all the measures of the Allies were as well directed as they could possibly be; so well, that not a shadow of a doubt of the ultimate capture of the place remained in the mind of any soldier in either army. With the merciful intention of achieving the great object at the least possible sacrifice of human life to the Allies, the British and French commanders determined to besiege the city in the usual way; and although there are not wanting critics in this country who are of opinion that it would have been wiser to have attempted to carry it by assault, there is no evidence to show that the Generals were not perfectly right in coming to a different conclusion. The presumption should be, that responsible, qualified, and experienced men—acting from the fullest knowledge gathered upon the spot—are better able to form opinions and execute decisions than critics at a distance; and it is to be hoped that our gallant chiefs treat the remarks to which their acts are subjected by unreasoning, if not unreasonable *gobemouches*, in clubs, or elsewhere, with the indifference they merit. However this may be, it should be borne in mind that an assault immediately after the victory of the Alma—supposing such an effort were not physically impossible—might not have succeeded; whereas the operations of the first seven days of the siege succeeded to the full extent that was anticipated. Such a place as Sebastopol—defended as it is by a determined courage, such as the Russians have shown; and supported by such abundance of material, both of men and guns—is not to be taken so easily as civilians suppose. The Russians have shown themselves to be no contemptible opponents. The British and French armies, while they justly execrate the name of the man whose guilty ambition ordered all these legions to the war, will for the future look upon the Russians as brave men, acting like themselves at the call of imperative duty. The glory of those who conquer the truly brave, is greater than the glory of those who gain easy victories over cowards; and it is but justice to the Russians to admit their heroism, and to wish that it was exerted in a better cause.

Although we have as yet no official accounts of the attack made upon the Allied camp on the 25th, by the Russian General Liprandi, and repeated on the following day by a smaller force, there are accounts of both affairs that may be depended upon for their general accuracy. These accounts, while they agree in the main fact with the statement forwarded to St. Petersburg by Prince Menschikoff, show that the losses of the British cavalry were greatly exaggerated, and that the Russian attack was, on both occasions, successfully repulsed. The object of Prince Menschikoff, after being joined by General Liprandi, was worthy of a skilful commander; and, if he had succeeded, he would have turned the right of the Allied armies, and offered them battle, not at Sebastopol, but at Balaclava. In this case, the fortunes of the war might have been wholly changed. The English and French might have been transformed from besiegers into besieged; and exposed to the fires of the garrison of Sebastopol from the North, as well as to the onslaughts of the victorious division of Liprandi from the South. On the 25th, when this able manoeuvre was attempted, and when our Turkish allies failed us in the moment of peril, and fled precipitately before the overwhelming onslaught of the Russians, the Light Cavalry, under Lord Cardigan, the gallant Highlanders, and other corps of infantry, turned the fortunes of the day. The French General Bosquet also came up in the very "nick of time." The Russians were compelled to act on the defensive, and, finally, to abandon the field of battle, retaining possession, however, of the batteries which they had taken from the undisciplined Turks. The Turks are evidently the weakest arm of the Allied service, and appear, from all accounts, to be wretchedly fed, as well as imperfectly drilled. On the following day, we are informed that a second but feeble attempt was made, which was repulsed in gallant style by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, with a loss to the Russians of nearly a thousand, and to the British of not a dozen men. Perhaps, in this case, the loss of the Russians has been exaggerated. If not, that of the British would seem to be understated. But, whatever the respective numbers may be, the British were victorious. In the previous battle of the 25th, though our cavalry suffered severely, the loss was not 600, as stated by Prince Menschikoff, but 124 men. The total loss of the Allies, inclusive of the French and Turks, was 400 men. These, however small they may look in comparison with the grander exploit of the capture or destruction of Sebastopol, are, in reality, great victories, and will be so considered, we should think, by Prince Menschikoff and General Liprandi.

Upon the whole, we cannot see what grounds there are for discouragement. Those who on one occasion raise their expectations too high, are the very same who on another give way to despondency. They are too impulsive to be reasonable. They expect an impossibility; and when it cannot be obtained, they sit down, and predict the end of the world, and "chaos come again." But people in general are not so impracticable. It is true that the Allies may be defeated at Sebastopol, for the Russians are strong and numerous, as well as desperate; but it is equally true that they may not. Nothing that has yet occurred tends to favour the gloomy view of the subject; but everything—from the disembarkation in Kalamita Bay to the march to Balaclava—from the landing of the first gun to the discharge of the first shot, and from the close of the first night of the siege to the day to which the last accounts have brought us intelligence—shows the steady progress of the Allies, and favours the hope that victory will, ere long, reward their efforts. It is too much to expect that such a place should fall within the first fortnight after it was attacked. The armies, we think, will work wonders if they take it within the month.

THE old and puzzling question "What is to be done with the thieves of England?" is continually thrusting itself upon attention. Not even the war, and the throes and convulsions of Europe can utterly efface it from consideration. The British nation has never adopted any means for preventing the growth of crime, by taking care of the infancy and childhood of the utterly destitute classes. Not until they commit offences against the laws by which Society is held together, does Society trouble itself about them; and then it commences a fierce war—a war which never ends, and which never produces the least satisfaction or the least glory to any one concerned in it. Hanging was the mode in which our forefathers endeavoured to rid themselves of the evil; but hanging for sheep-stealing, shop-lifting, pocket-picking, highway-robbery, and burglary, not being in accordance with the feelings of the people, was superseded by the milder punishment of transportation. In this case if we did no good, we saved ourselves trouble, and threw the burden and the disgrace upon distant communities. But our Colonies revolted against being made the cesspools of our moral filth; and told us, in unmistakeable terms, that if we did not choose to lose our Colonies, we must devise means to keep our criminals at home. So the nation, acting under sage advice, determined on trying what could be done in huge palatial prisons and Reformatories. It soon found that, instead of preventing, or punishing, it was encouraging crime;—that in fact, it was feeding the interesting burglar on better fare, and clothing him with better apparel, than fell to the lot of the honest and industrious labourer. Of course such a system was not to be tolerated by any people of common sense. What was to be done next? was the earnest inquiry of philanthropists and magistrates. For awhile there was no reply, nor hope of any. At last, what is called the "Ticket-of-Leave" system was adopted, with the expectation that it would operate as a means of reclaiming the criminal after he had undergone a modicum of probationary punishment. But this system has proved to be no better than its predecessors. One case that was brought a few days ago under the cognizance of the Magistrates of Middlesex will illustrate, among hundreds of others that might be cited, the mistake made by the well-meaning men who imagined it could work satisfactorily. A man was charged and found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, of stealing seventeen feet of leaden pipe and a metal tap. On inquiry into his previous career, it was found that five years and a half ago—in April, 1849—he was convicted of felony, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Shortly after the expiration of his sentence he re-appeared at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, on another charge of felony, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation. After a short detention, during which his behaviour was exemplary, he was discharged with a "Ticket of Leave," that he might, if he could, procure honest employment. But how could he do so? He was under the surveillance of the police (Englishmen, whether thieves or honest men, have a hatred both of the word and of the thing), and no one would give him the chance of a day's work. The honest labourer finds it difficult enough to support himself; and it can hardly be expected that a convicted thief, however penitent he may have appeared in gaol, will have less difficulty. With starvation on the one side, and a return to felony on the other, as his only possible alternatives, he took what may be considered even by stern Justice as the natural course, and stole. He again appeared at the bar, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which, it is to be supposed, he underwent, with the comforting knowledge that, at all events, he would not starve during the interval. At the end of that period he was again let loose upon society, and duly appeared before Mr. Witham and the Middlesex justices, and received a sentence of six years' penal servitude. Scores of cases, differing from the foregoing only in the details, and not in the general and invariable result, occur every month, and force the attention of all who are concerned in the administration of the law to the total inadequacy of the new system to serve any useful purpose. If there be even the germ of good in the issue of "Tickets-of-Leave," the Legislature has taken the pains to nullify it, by prohibiting those who, after punishment, are considered penitent, and entitled to "tickets," from removing themselves out of the jurisdiction of the police, by emigrating to the Colonies. It ought, we think, to have struck the framers of the law, that if a really penitent and reformed man had any chance whatever, it would be in a new land, where his previous history was unknown, and where he might offer himself for employment without other recommendation than his strong hand and his willing heart; and that to shut him peremptorily from such a field for beginning life anew, was to shut him out of hope. The results show, in the clearest manner, that in over-crowded England, where good character is essential to success, even in the humblest walks of life—the "Ticket-of-Leave" man—unless he is thrice as fortunate as the great majority of the labouring classes—must starve or steal. Penitence, after a sufficient dinner to-day, and the certainty of a dinner to-morrow, may possibly hold its place in the heart of a man undergoing imprisonment for a felony; but when penitence and the cravings of a hunger that there are no honest means of satiating, begin their struggle in his head and stomach, penitence gives way to desperation, and all the teachings of the goal chaplain, and all the good resolves of awakened conscience are scattered to the winds. But, instead of relying upon efforts to reform the juvenile or the adult thief, would it not be well if Society—abandoning the Ticket-of-Leave system, or reforming it so as to open the Colonies to the truly penitent—were to begin a little nearer to the beginning, and try to stop crime of its supplies, by looking more carefully after the infants of the criminal and destitute classes? Until that be done, there is little hope of any real benefit.

ARMY AND NAVY SURGEONS.—The following notice has just been issued by the Royal College of Surgeons:—"Nov. 3, 1854.—The Court of Examiners having taken into their consideration certain applications from students in various recognised hospitals, requesting examination before the completion of their third session of hospital and anatomical study, in April, 1855—on the ground of being offered commissions as Assistant-Surgeons in the Public Service, provided they can obtain the qualification ordained by the warrant of her Majesty of the 6th October 1854—will admit to examination for the diploma of the College all such students of a proper age, at the end of the month of December next, on their presenting a certificate or letter from the head of the Public Department proposing to employ them, signifying *causa ad admissionem* when they have been proved competent.—EDMUND BELFOUR, Secretary."



## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE PROPOSED ASSAULT.

It is said that at the council of war held by the commanders and admirals of the Allies on the 27th October, it was resolved that the Allied fleets should not be allowed again to participate in the bombardment of Sebastopol from the sea side, it having been found that the ships are thereby exposed to severe injury, without being able to render a proportionally effective service. At the special recommendation of Admiral Dundas, the batteries No. 1 and 2, erected near the sea-coast, have been entirely manned by the marine artillery, whose services are beyond all praise. The gallant Admiral has now proposed to furnish several other batteries with naval gunnery, to be worked by marines and sailors from the ships—an idea which has been approved of and adopted. The storming columns are to be formed by volunteers from the *Alle troops*. All the reinforcements of the Allies, which still arrive in the Crimea, are to be concentrated at the head-quarters of Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE AFFAIR AT BALACLAVA.

The *Monitor* of yesterday (Friday) morning publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28:—

The siege operations continue. On the 25th the Russian army showed itself in the plain of Balacava. No serious engagement took place; but the English cavalry suffered some loss in a charge too vigorously pushed. On the following day 5000 men made a sortie from Sebastopol, and attacked the English left. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back within the place with considerable loss.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 2nd contains Prince Menschikoff's report of the affair at Balacava. After describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, it proceeds to say:—

The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up, and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hussar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but, taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th Infantry Divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered considerable loss.

At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars, the English cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don battery, No. 8, where some artillery men were sabred.

Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but we have taken about sixty English prisoners; among whom are one superior officer and two subalterns.

Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed, and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadet, through which the road passes, which leads from Balacava to the enemy's camp.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 3	30.217	51.5	29.3	45.2	- 0.7	77	N.W.	0.00
" 4	30.183	52.0	35.6	44.0	- 1.7	87	W.S.W.	0.00
" 5	29.932	56.5	40.5	50.2	+ 4.8	90	N. & W.	0.00
" 6	30.621	52.5	36.0	42.8	- 2.4	87	N.W. & N.	0.00
" 7	30.003	50.5	31.0	41.3	- 3.3	94	S.W.	0.00
" 8	30.244	50.5	35.2	43.2	- 1.5	90	S.W.	0.00
" 9	30.165	45.0	34.4	39.0	- 6.5	89	N.	0.00

*Note.*—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.22 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.93 inches by the 5th; increased to 30.50 inches by the 7th; decreased to 30.10 inches by the 8th; and increased to 30.20 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.210 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 43.6°, being 1.6° below the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 25.4°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 5th, and the lowest on the 7th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.2°. The greatest was 19.3° on the 7th; and the least 10.4° on the 9th.

The weather, on the 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 9th was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud. During the rest of the week the sky was almost wholly overcast.

Fog was prevalent during the 4th; and slight rain fell on the evening of the 8th.

Lewisham, November 10, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending November 4, the births of 1575 children were registered within the metropolitan districts; being 151 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 814 were boys, and 761 were girls, exceeding their averages by 97 and 54 respectively. The number of deaths during the week were 1252; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, being 1381. Hence it appears that 171 deaths occurred above what the calculated rate of mortality would produce. Cholera exhibits a continued decrease; the deaths, which, in the four weeks of October were 411, 249, 163, and 66, declined this week to 31; and were distributed as follows:—9 under the age of fifteen years; 18 between fifteen and sixty; and 6 above the age of sixty years. The number of fatal cases from diarrhoea was 33; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 102, 76, and 46 respectively. Scarletina still continues above the average, the number of deaths this week being 113, and the average 58. To tubercular diseases 195 cases are referred; of these 144 are due to consumption, the average being 120. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 130; being 23 above the average. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 46; to diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 217 (being 63 above the average); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 30 deaths are attributed.

**ARTISTS' AMICABLE FUND.**—At the annual meeting of the above society, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Gilks, the wood-engraver, was elected president for the year ensuing.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—The opening meeting of the society, for the season, will be held at the Theatre of the United Service Institution, on Monday next; when a paper will be read, "On the late Arctic Discoveries by Dr. Rae, and others."

**THE LAST TRIAL BY JURY ANNIVERSARY.**—On Monday night the friends of Parliamentary Reform met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the acquittals of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, &c., from a charge of high treason, in 1794. At the last anniversary meeting, it was unanimously resolved that the present should be the last assembly in commemoration of these trials, and on that account, probably, it was better attended than usual. Mr. P. L. Taylor, who presided, gave the "Sovereignty of the People," which has always been the first toast on these occasions. He next proposed "the Queen, the Sovereign of a free people." Mr. J. W. Fox, M.P., in proposing the toast of the evening, drew a striking contrast between the state of public opinion in 1794 and that of the present day, and made some just and patriotic remarks on the war with Russia.

**EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.**—FIVE PERSON KILLED.—An explosion of fireworks took place on Monday morning in the house of a dairyman, named Watson, in Coleman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, by which five persons were killed. It appears that Watson, who has been for some years in the habit of making fireworks to be sold on the 5th of November, had been working all Sunday night for the purpose of completing a large order for Monday. Between five and six o'clock in the morning, one of his daughters, who had been engaged filling in and finishing off fireworks, snuffed a candle burning on the table. A spark fell upon some composition she was using, which took fire, and rapidly communicated to various piles of other pyrotechnical material, the whole of which exploded. Three of Watson's children were burned to death, and his wife and another child were so severely injured that they died a few hours afterwards.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

HER Majesty—or, rather, the Earl of Aberdeen—has been giving away more than one-half of the coming £1200 a year allowed for pensions to deserving literary, artistic, and other merit. We can commend most of the cases selected, though literature and art, it so happens, are both unrepresented on this occasion. The Patriotic Fund and its noble objects have called Lord Aberdeen's attention to Nelson, and Nelson's Horatia; and the first in the list of the four grants of the last month is that of £300 a year "To Eleanor-Philippa, Horatia-Nelson, and Caroline-Mary, the three daughters of the late Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, the adopted daughter of Lord Nelson, or the survivor or survivors of them." If it had been earlier it had been kind. Would that the innocent and suffering Horatia Ward could have lived to have seen this tardy recognition of her father's services! The second grant is of a like sum—"To Mrs. Montagu, widow of the late Mr. Montagu, in consideration of her husband's services in the Penal settlement of Van Diemen's Land, from 1824 to 1842; and of his further valuable and important services to the British Treasury, and to the army during the Kaffir war, while Secretary to Government at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1842 to 1853, when he died, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances." This, however, should have been settled on Colonial funds, not on the miserable pittance of £1200 a year. The third grant is one of two hundred pounds a year—"To Mrs. Fullerton, widow of the late eminent Scotch Judge, Lord Fullerton, in consideration of the destitute condition in which she is left at his decease;" a case on which we have already commented, and which, we repeat, is in no way creditable to the character of the Scottish Bench, or to the Minister responsible for the expenditure of the public money. And the fourth and last is a grant of one hundred pounds a year—"To Mrs. Moore, widow of Colonel Willoughby Moore, who recently lost his life in the *Europa* transport, in aid of the Military Pension which has been granted to her as the widow of a regimental officer." Here is nine hundred pounds of the twelve hundred already vanished, and the claims of the widows and children of those who have rendered undying honours to literature and art are as yet unrecognised in the distribution!

We have had, it is said, too much criticism on Mr. Macaulay's "History," and in some respects we are inclined to fall in with the remark. It has not, however, been observed before that the opening paragraph of his "History" has too great a resemblance to the opening paragraph of Swift's "Four Last Years of Queen Anne." Let our readers judge. Here is Macaulay:—

I purpose to write the History of England from the accession of King James II. down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. I shall recount the errors which, in a few months, alienated a loyal gentry and priesthood from the House of Stuart. I shall trace the course of that revolution which terminated the long struggle between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments, and bound up together the rights of the people and the title of the reigning dynasty. I shall relate how the new settlement was, during many troubled years, successfully defended against foreign and domestic enemies; how, under that settlement, the authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known; how, from the auspicious union of order and freedom, sprang a prosperity of which the annals of human affairs had furnished no example; how one country, from a state of ignominious vassalage, rapidly rose to the place of empire among European Powers; how her opulence and her martial glory grew together; how, by wise and resolute good faith, was gradually established a public credit fruitful of marvels, &c.

Here is Swift:—

I propose to give the public an account of the most important affairs at home, during the last session of Parliament, as well as of our negotiations of peace abroad—not only during that period, but some time before and since. I shall relate the chief matters transacted by both houses, in that session, and discover the designs carried on by the heads of a discontented party—not only against the Ministry, but, in some manner, against the Crown itself. I likewise shall state the debts of the nation; show by what mismanagement, and to serve what purposes, they were at first contracted; by what negligence or corruption they have so prodigiously grown; and what methods, &c.

We are not, we are told, to mistake resemblances for thefts; but here the marks of imitation are too great to be accidental. Perhaps Swift's opening paragraph was ringing, unconsciously, in Mr. Macaulay's ears whilst he was framing and elaborating his own well-turned sentences.

The London Mayoralty, which commenced so recently as Thursday last, will have, it is said, much to do that is honourable with literature and art. Mr. Alderman Moon is a proper representative of Mr. Alderman Boydell. To both men art in this country has been much indebted. Who has not heard of the "Boydell Gallery"?—that noble work which gave an impulse to art in this country; and who that has seen those magnificent works, Robert's "Egypt" and Robert's "Nubia," will not look upon them with additional interest, when they reflect that such noble works would not have been produced at all in our time but by the public enterprise of the present Lord Mayor? It was the custom of old for poets—dramatic poets especially—to laugh at each successive Lord Mayor: indeed, the follies of each Mayor were too often only too provocative of laughter; but here we have a Lord Mayor whose sympathies are still with art; and whose public spirit and fine taste have been the means of extending to many enduring examples of what Dr. Waagen would call the treasures of art in Great Britain.

If the chief of the civic chairs of this country has gained (as it certainly has) an accession of importance in the person of Mr. Alderman Moon, we have to regret a civic eclipse this week in a really splendid annual—the late Mayor of Oxford, Mr. Spiers. Oxford, so long the seat of literature through its University, has only of late been represented in art. The Heads of Houses at Oxford have been lying too long indifferent to the demands of the age; and, odd to say (what our forefathers would not have believed), the Town-council are stepping in to do for art what Vice-Chancellors and Boards of Delegates have too long neglected. Mr. Spiers, the late Mayor of Oxford, has, during his too brief reign, done much to redeem the too common and just complaint made by authors and artists to a corporate want of taste that is all but universal. He has brought around him, through his own liberality and good sense, some exquisite specimens of the English school, enjoys them, and (shall we say it, better still) likes others to enjoy them.

Architects have been alive and yet at torture during the present week. Oxford is spending thirty thousand pounds on a Museum of Zoology and other kindred matters; and plans have been required and sent in for a suitable design, to be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Wadham College. Competition is in favour at Oxford; and our architects have replied rather willingly than ably to the advertisement of the University. The designs sent in—some three-and-thirty in number—were opened on Monday last to the inspection of the public. They are, as might have been expected, of all kinds: some are Classic, some are Gothic, some are Crystal Palace creations, and some are after barbarian abominations. A few have a cemetery-like appearance. In short, everything has been attained in the designs but excellence. The names of the competitors are, of course, unknown. Each exhibits by a motto, and all have worked "Spes" and "Fortuna" to the very edge of death. In our cursory examination of them, it occurred to us too frequently that convenience had been sacrificed to porticoes and mere elevation. The first requirement in a building and of an architect is utility. The University of Oxford does not want "a work to wonder at," so much as it wants a receptacle for its curiosities. When a building is so adapted that it can receive what it is intended to receive, then decoration may follow, and then decoration is, indeed, welcome; but architects are too apt to think that the sum voted for a building is voted for the special purposes of architecture, and not of house room. It was easy to trace some of the architects, though anonymous. Thus, the three designs sent in with the same motto (and those three among the best), have a young Barry character about them that is unmistakable.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. H. Beaumont to Freshford, near Bath; the Rev. J. W. Ware to Ullingswick, with little Cowarne annexed, in the diocese of Hereford. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. Hughes to Pentraeth, Anglesey; the Rev. R. Dawkins to Weston Zoyland, near Bridgewater; the Rev. J. A. Wallace to Welton, near Bath. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. Mr. McGill to Christ Church, St. George's East; the Rev. C. T. J. Blake to St. Martin of Coslany, Norwich; the Rev. J. D. Elliott to the new parish of Headford, near Yeovil; the Rev. W. Prince to Pishill, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev. E. G. Parker, formerly British Chaplain at Bahia, the Rev. R. Freeman, and the Rev. G. B. Eade, have been appointed Assistant-Chaplains to the army in the East, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The French Academy has announced as the subject for its yearly prize for 1856, "The Origin of the Phenician Alphabet." The prize is two thousand francs.

The Hon. Edward Fitzclarence, brother of Lord Munster, has been gazetted to an Ensigny in the 7th Fusiliers, and Sir Charles Pigot to the 90th Foot.

Baron de Paiva, the Portuguese Minister, had an audience of the French Emperor on Monday, and presented to his Majesty the Grand Cordon of the three United Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Saint James of the Sword.

Mr. Macaulay has just returned from a lengthened tour in Switzerland.

## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 1st SOMERSET MILITIA AT PLYMOUTH, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT.

AFTER forty years' peace we are again startled, in all directions, with imposing military spectacles. A few short months ago we little dreamt of our Militia Regiments having to undergo much beyond a mere muster, or a few weeks playing at soldiers. We now see them drilled, disciplined, mustached, well-armed and equipped, performing all the duties of our garrison towns, and not to be distinguished from our regular forces. In stirring times like these it is impossible to say what may be the fate of a force, or where destiny may lead it before another year has passed away. The 1st Somerset Regiment has now been six months doing garrison duty in Plymouth, and its high state of discipline, the appearance, steadiness, and good conduct of the men, and the bearing of its gentlemanly set of officers, have gained the regard and admiration of the whole neighbourhood. The Presentation of Colours to such a regiment, a real embodied Militia Regiment, fairly moulded into serviceable soldiers, was naturally anticipated with great interest. On the 31st Oct., the day fixed for the great event, it rained as it can only rain in Plymouth. At eleven o'clock, however, the mist, that had enveloped the citadel, cleared away. The regiment, under the command of Lord Hinton, its Colonel, was drawn up on the Hoe, at twelve noon, and a finer body of men we never saw.

Shortly after the arrival of the 1st Somerset, a carriage containing Lady Poulett and party drove up, and the platform was soon occupied by the Countess of Morley and Mount Edgcombe, Lady Adela Ibbetson, Admiral and Mrs. Eden, and the wives of a few officers of the 1st Somerset, namely, Mrs. Leckonby Phipps, Mrs. Quantock, Mrs. Surtees Cock, Mrs. Malet, Mrs. Laneydon, and Mrs. Villiers. In consequence of the uncertainty of the weather, the arrival of the South Devon (who were to keep the ground) was somewhat delayed. The tunics and bright new helmets, a novel description of military dress, which has lately been adopted by the South Devon Militia, excited great attention. The 1st Somerset adhere to the chaco and coatee, and looked completely like one of the regular regiments, save in the silver lace on the officers. The arrangements on the field having been complete, order was given by the Colonel, Lord Hinton, to the 1st Somerset, to form three sides of a square, two deep, in front of the two centre companies, so that the right of the Grenadiers and left of the Light Company rested on a line running at the base of the raised platform. The ranks were opened, officers recovering swords and stepping to the front, mounted officers taking up their position facing the platform—the Colonel in the centre, the Lieut.-Colonel and Major on his right and left, and the Adjutant in rear of the Colonel. The Colours (procured from Messrs. Moore and Co., of St. James-street, London, and by whom the regiment has been entirely equipped) were then uncased, and placed on a drum-head on the platform by Sergeant-Major Perry. The two senior Ensigns of the regiment (Ensigns Warry and Henley) advanced to the platform, and placed themselves on the right and left of the Colours. The Rev. G. W. Lanymead, the Chaplain, then proceeded to consecrate the Colours; the officers and men taking off their caps until the prayers were concluded, and the mounted officers dismounting. The Bishop of Exeter, we understand, had been requested to officiate on the occasion: but, to the great disappointment of the regiment, he was compelled to refuse, on account of increasing years and delicacy of health.

The Colours having been consecrated, the field officers remounted, the men replaced their caps, and were directed to shoulder arms. The Countess Poulett then presented the Colours to the two Ensigns, who received them kneeling on one knee; after which, her Ladyship advanced to the front of the platform; Ensign Warry, with the Queen's Colour, on her right; and Ensign Henley, with the Regimental Colour, on her left; the sergeant-major, with drawn sword, in the rear; and her Ladyship made the following address to the Regiment:—

It has fallen to my lot this day to present new Colours to your regiment, and proud am I of the office which has devolved upon me. The tie which connects a regiment constituted as yours is, with its native county, must necessarily be of the strongest; more especially must I feel a deep interest in your welfare, commanded as you are by my own son. You are all Somerset men; you have lived more or less in intimacy with each other from childhood; born on the same soil with your officers; they, your natural protectors, are enrolled under the same banner. Soldiers of the 1st Somerset, it is impossible to say what the tide of events may bring about, and should these colours ever be unfurled in the battle-field, the men of Somerset, the men of the villages and hamlets which surround my native home, will, I doubt not, serve our most gracious Queen and country as faithfully and as bravely as the heroes who have distinguished themselves so nobly on the heights of Alma (Cheers.) But I trust the blessings of peace may be restored, and that you, having done your duty as soldiers at the call of your country, will return to your English homes and firesides. Officers and soldiers of the 1st Somerset, accept at my hands these Colours presented to you by the ladies of the county of Somerset, and when you carry them in front of battle, the best prayers of your countrywomen and neighbour follow your steps.

The Queen's colour is the union, in common to all regiments. The other colour has a black ground, in keeping with the facings of the 1st Somersetshire, which are black; it bears the union in the corner; in the centre is a circular wreath of the three emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland—the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, surmounted by a crown. Within the circle are inscribed the words "First Somersetshire Militia;" and beneath was the motto, "Defendemus," worked on a scroll.

The accompanying Sketch of the ceremony has been taken from a window of the Esplanade, at the time of the Presentation of the Colours; with the Plymouth Citadel, Sound, and Hoe.

The Ensigns, with the Colours, having placed themselves in front of the Grenadier Company, and the regiment having been directed to "shoulder" and "order" arms, Lord Hinton, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks, in the name of the regiment, to Lady Poulett and the ladies of Somerset for their magnificent present. Three cheers were then given. The regiment (with the exception of the Grenadiers and Colours, which remained steady) was then thrown back into line, and again opened ranks. The Colours were then "trooped;" after which the regiment marched past, in slow and quick time, and performed several evolutions: finally, they again formed line, opened ranks, and presented arms to Major-General Eden, who has recently been appointed to the command of the Western District, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, removed to the Northern District. After an address by General Eden, the troops, headed by the band, marched of the ground.

The establishment of the 1st Somerset Militia, when at its full complement, consists of a thousand men with ten companies. The regiment, we hear, having been called upon, in the spring, to furnish about 650 men, with a proportion of officers, for permanent duty, was formed into six companies, each one hundred strong; and the remainder of the officers and men were placed in the disembodied list.

Assisted by the liberality of Lord Hinton, the commanding officer of the regiment, on this occasion, the Sergeants of the Regiment, who have a capital mess, were provided with an excellent dinner. Neither were the men forgotten; by contributions from the Captains of companies, as well as from their Colonel, they, too, fared sumptuously. A brilliant ball was given by the officers in the evening, at the Concert-rooms, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, to which eight hundred invitations were issued.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Mr. ALDERMAN MOON, the new Lord Mayor of London, is one of those to whom the citizens of London have paid honour with remarkable propriety; for, in every sense of the word, he is one of themselves—a citizen by his birth, his parentage, his education, his commercial enterprises, and his official occupations. Alderman Francis Graham Moon was born in London, in the year 1796, of old city descent. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there existed in London a class of gold and silversmiths, whose mode of business differed greatly from that of our modern jeweller. In those days the precious metals were for the few, not for the many; and those who, like Messrs. Rundell and Bridges, stored their gems in lockers, and their plate in chests with iron clasps, and only exhibited their stock to a well-known purchaser, would have wondered not a little at the temerity with which the modern silversmith displays his rich and varied store to all the world, with no other protection than a thin glass plate. This class of tradesmen has gone out; but, for upwards of a century before the new Lord Mayor was born, his forefathers had carried on their goldsmith's trade in Holborn, on the good old-fashioned principle. His father died when he was very young; and, as he left no large inheritance, it became necessary to send forth the son to seek his own good fortune. His mother selected for him a trade with which the name of Moon will very long be associated. She placed him in the establishment of a Mr. Tugwell, then carrying on business in Threadneedle-street, who, it may be observed, was brought up by Sir William Donville, a well-known Alderman of London at the commencement of the present century. It was a coincidence not unworthy observation, that Sir William Donville was Master of the Stationers' Company at the time young Moon was apprenticed; so that he was bound to his business, his company, and his city, by the very man he was destined to succeed in his trade, in his master-ship, in the aldermanic gown, and ultimately in the civic chair of London.

Francis Moon, the young apprentice, was an orphan. It might be said that he was friendless; but that, in London, desert and enterprise never stand long in need of friends. Those who had business with Mr. Tugwell, soon discovered that the readiest and best mode of transacting their business in his establishment was with his active, intelligent, and agreeable assistant. When, at length, the master retired from business, the enterprise of that assistant determined him to succeed to it.

A young man of twenty, with but small acquired fortune, must be endowed with no ordinary amount of emulation, courage, and self-confidence, who seeks to succeed an old-established master. But if Francis Graham Moon possessed self-confidence, he had acquired also that which is still more important, the confidence of others. To men endowed with penetration and liberality, Mr. Moon had recommended himself; and when the opportunity offered, they came forward to help him place his foot on the first round of that ladder which led to his fortune and his fame.

Once placed in business for himself, Mr. Moon's enterprise and talent secured success. He opened up new fields of adventure, and gradually engaged himself in works of the highest consequence. About 1815, a great firm of book and print publishers, Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co., of Cheap-side and Pall Mall, failed in business. Their valuable stock was offered for sale, and Mr. Moon saw an advantage in purchasing from it to the extent of very many thousand pounds. His purchases had proceeded to a large amount, when an offer was made to him by some of the coadjutors of that firm, to take the whole upon conditions which rendered his house, in point of fact, the successors of Messrs. Hurst and Robinson. Mr. Moon consented to this purchase, and became, in consequence of this junction, the chief and responsible partner of, perhaps, the largest print

publishing establishment in the world; connecting himself, it should be mentioned, by another tie with the City of London, for Messrs. Hurst and Robinson were the immediate successors in business of Mr. Alderman Boydell; whose whole trade thus passed into the hands of Mr. Moon.

Thus placed at the head of a great firm, Mr. Moon had pre-eminent opportunities of distinguishing himself as a patron of Art and its disciples. To the manner in which he has used those opportunities, the world of Art, and the public at large, have borne ample and gratifying testimony. It may be said, without any exaggeration, that no man of business ever paid larger sums to artists, or ever gave the world more favourable opportunities of doing homage to those distinguished men. And whilst Mr. Moon gleaned, in the field they cultivated, his share of the fame and profit con-

nected with their works, it is not a little to his honour to be able to record that, from the commencement of his career to this hour, his nearest and dearest personal friends have been the most eminent artists of the empire; that, at the special request of the ex-cutors, he followed Lawrence to his tomb in St. Paul's, "as his private friend;" that he lived on terms of the warmest friendship with Wilkie; and that, on the day of his inauguration as Lord Mayor of London, he was supported, at his dinner-table, not only by his brother Aldermen and fellow-citizens, but by such men as Stanfield, Leslie, Macise, and Roberts—worthy representatives of the artists of our age.

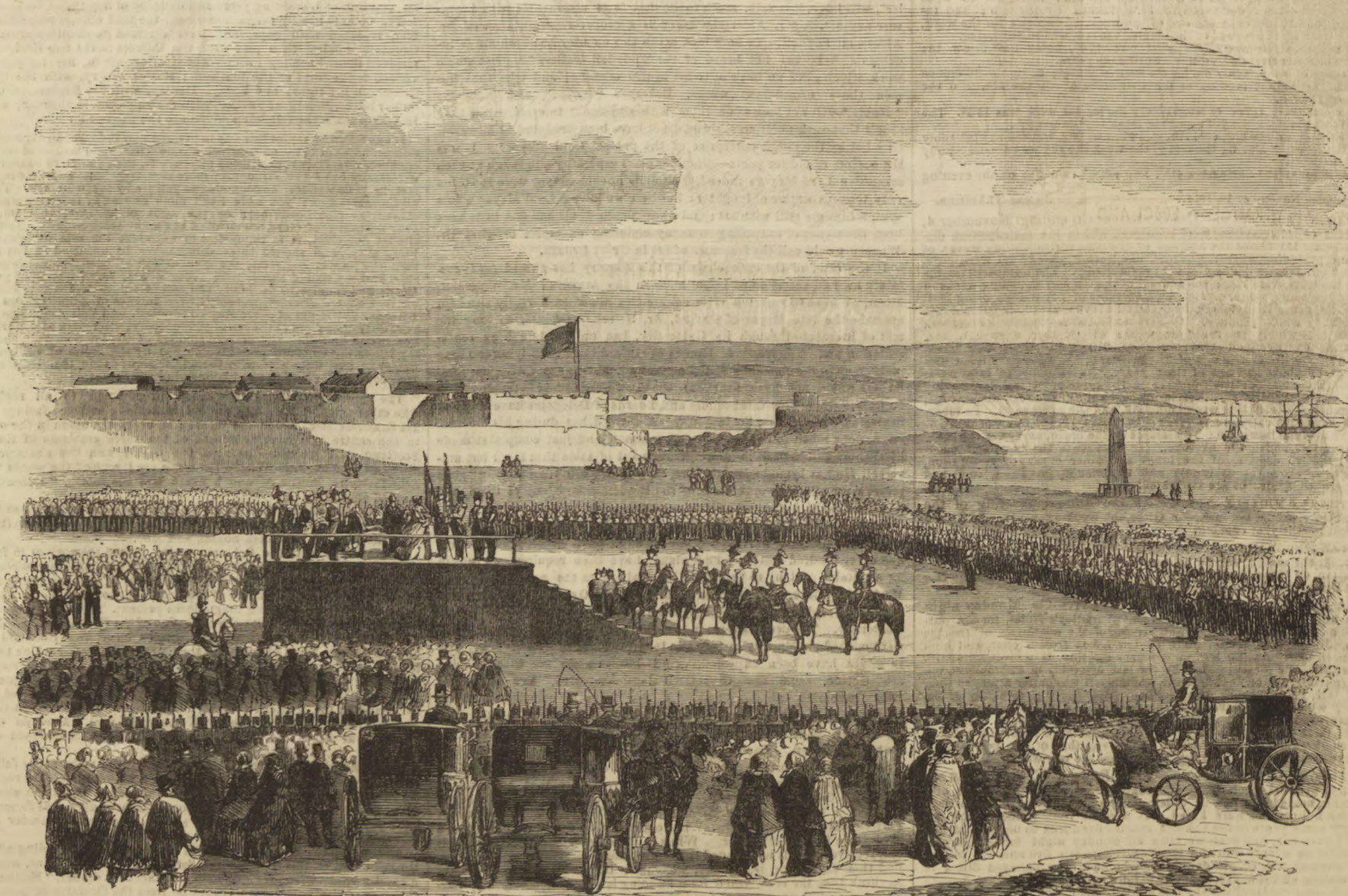
But, whilst recording the private friendships of the subject of this memoir, due mention must be made of the many proofs of esteem in which he has been held by the highest personages in the realm. Mr. Moon has enjoyed the rare and distinguished honour of being recognised and treated with personal favour by three successive Sovereigns. King George IV. entrusted to him, at Sir Thomas Lawrence's suggestion, the publication of the popular engraving by which his late Majesty is perhaps best, and is certainly most favourably, known to his subjects. King William IV., though not remarkable for his patronage of the fine arts, afforded Mr. Moon several opportunities of making his Majesty's portrait familiar to his people. But it was on the accession of our present most gracious Sovereign to the throne that Mr. Moon obtained the greatest privileges. Her Majesty condescended to give Mr. Moon her most zealous and active patronage. It may be said that all, or nearly all, the most beautiful engravings in which the Royal family of England are represented, emanated from that temple of the Arts over which Mr. Moon had presidency. The confidence reposed in him by our Queen was extended to Mr. Moon by Prince Albert, after the Royal union; and by the exercise of their Royal patronage the celebrity of the works for which he was responsible became European, and Mr. Moon became known not only at our own Court, but at the Court of almost every European Sovereign. At various times the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Prussia and of Hanover, and his late Majesty the King of the French, presented Mr. Moon with marks of their esteem; and from the last mentioned he received a compliment usually awarded only to the most distinguished personages—the honour of being received as an invited private guest at the Palace of St. Cloud.

The conduct of such a business as that of Mr. Moon, not only required more than the ordinary enterprise and exertion of a commercial man, but required great love of the Arts, a high power of appreciating them, a knowledge of the public taste, and great skill in supplying its varying requirements. Mr. Moon has shown himself possessed of all these qualifications in a singular degree. As some index to the varied character and unlimited extent of Mr. Moon's enterprises, mention may be made of that superb work of Roberts's, known as the "Holy Land," which alone cost £50,000 to produce; Brockedon's "Passes of the Alps," a work of European celebrity and interest; of the celebrated engraving of "John Knox Preaching," from the picture in the gallery of the late Sir Robert Peel; of Leslie's pictures of "the Queen Receiving the Sacrament," and of "the Christening of the Prince of Wales," and of "the Princess Royal;" of the engraving of our "Queen's First Council," from the picture in her Majesty's collection; of Winterhalter's "Delineations of the Royal Family," &c. A remarkable testimony to the worth of the man who produced these celebrated publications, was given by the artists and amateurs of the metropolis, in 1843, when they presented Mr. Alderman Moon, at a public dinner, with a copy, in silver, of the Warwick Vase, mounted on a superb plateau, which bears an inscription, recording that "This Tribute was offered by Artists and Amateurs in testimony of Mr. Moon's public spirit and love of Art, and of the liberality and taste which he has shown in his intercourse with painters and engravers."

Mr. Moon's public career, in connection with the City of London, commenced nearly a quarter of a century ago, when he was first elected a Common Councilman of the Ward of Broad-street, in the room of Mr. Cowan, afterwards Alderman and Lord Mayor. Mr. Moon served the office of Sheriff in 1843, with Alderman Sir John Musgrove, and, in 1844, he was elected the Alderman of Portsoken Ward. He was placed in the Civic Chair on Michaelmas-day last, by the unanimous plaudits of his

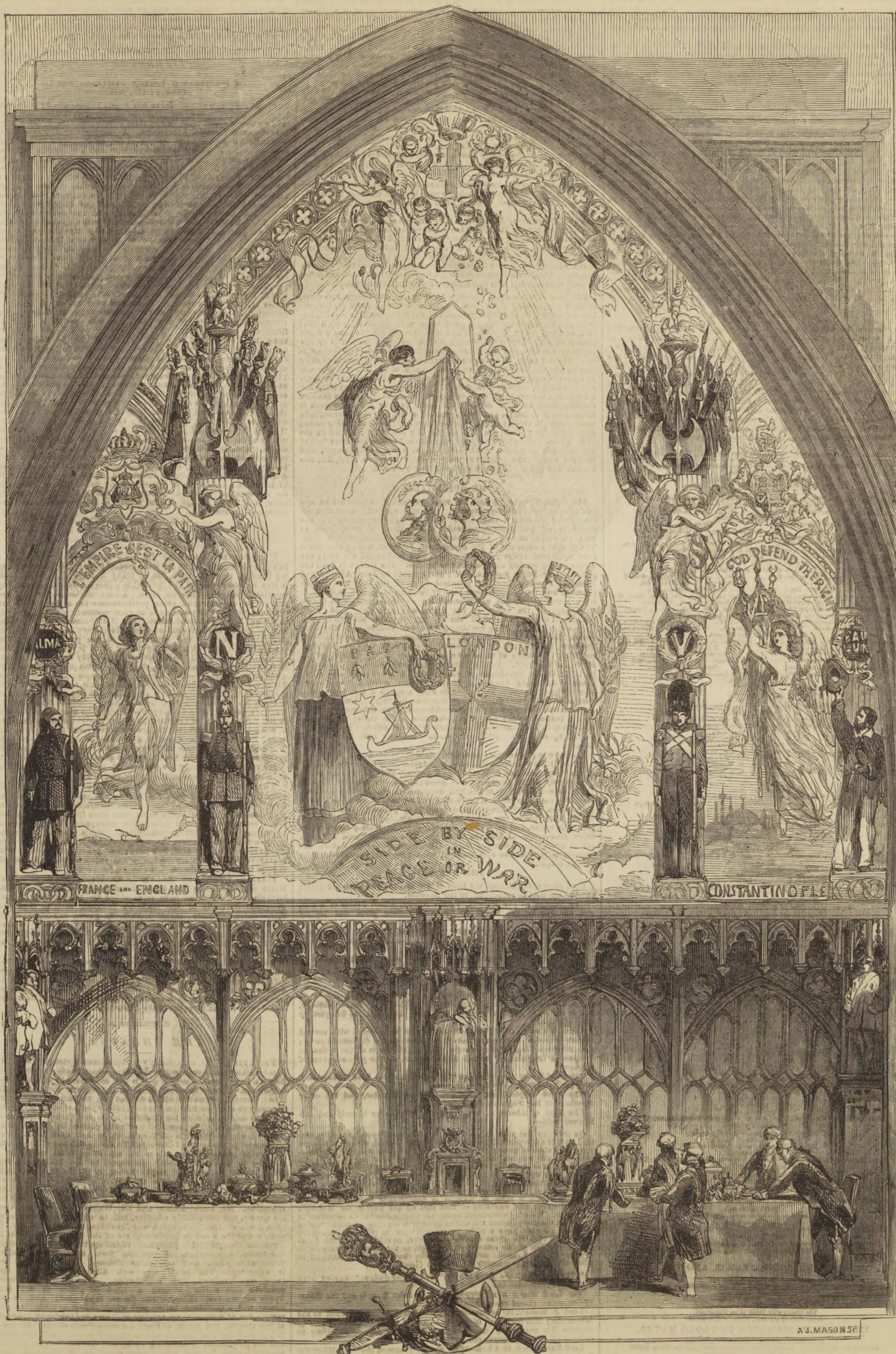


THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS GRAHAM MOON, LORD MAYOR.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FIRST SOMERSET MILITIA, BY THE COUNTESS POULETT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, BY ABSOLON AND FENTON, PAINTED FOR THE INAUGURATION DINNER OF THE LORD MAYOR, IN THE GUILDHALL, NOV. 9, 1854.



PRINCESS'S.—An exceedingly magnificent spectacle was produced at this theatre on Monday. The drama has already appeared on the Persian stage; and the subject of it is well calculated to excite patriotic enthusiasm. The fortunes of "Schamyl, the Warrior Prophet" of Circassia, form the argument, which is divided into three acts and eight scenes, including an epilogue, in which the hero, twenty years after the main transaction, is seen to welcome the English, French, and Turkish forces to the Circassian shores. The scenery is brilliantly painted by Mr. Grieve and his assistants, and exhibits the peculiar characteristics of landscape and atmosphere in Georgia and Circassia. To distinguish one of these scenes for special commendation, where all are so beautiful, would be an injustice to individual artists. In regard to the acting, too much praise cannot be rendered to Mr. Ryder, for the manly and dignified bearing with which he sustained the part of *Schamyl*—a part, indeed, that pervades and sustains the entire drama. The blended benevolence and fortitude of his aspect and action commanded universal sympathy. Mr. David Fisher and Mr. Walter Lacy had two comic characters, not remarkably effective, but to which they, nevertheless, gave great expression, mingled with, perhaps, too much vivacity. The former was the weak and vain nephew of the *Governor*, and the latter a travelling English physician, of indisputable valour and eccentric tastes, who changes his costume from European to Asiatic as occasion requires, and substitutes *Schamyl* whenever the *ruse* is necessary. The house was well filled, and the new spectacle was received with approbation. We must not, however, conclude this notice without a word of praise to Mr. Oscar Byrne for the very characteristic dances introduced; and, in particular, to the Circassian ballet with which the piece concludes. The system, too, of composing appropriate overtures and *entr'actes* is adopted at this theatre, and forms, of itself, a commendable charm. Of course, in a piece of this kind, considerable machinery is necessarily introduced; and the phenomena of tumbling rocks and disrupted dykes were admirably treated by, and reflect great credit on, Mr. Holston. These effects, appropriate to melodrama, will no doubt be found attractive.



## EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., a member of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, in the place of Mr. William Murray, of Henderland, deceased.

Negotiations for a Customs Union between Spain and Portugal have far advanced, and a bill on the subject is to be presented to the Cortes.

Several French and English officers who distinguished themselves at Alma will receive the decoration of the Medjidie; and for the soldiers the Sultan has ordered a medal to be struck, on which the flags of France, England, and Turkey are to be displayed together.

Viscount Ingestre, who has been for some time past in bad health, has resigned his commission in the 1st Life Guards.

The grave of Edgar A. Poe, says *Norton's Gazette*, in an obscure corner of the Potter's Field in Baltimore, has not even a stone to mark the resting-place of the deceased poet.

The Incorporated Law Society have memorialised the Lord Chancellor in favour of an early termination of the Equity sittings on Saturdays. They think it desirable that the Courts should on that day rise at one o'clock.

The Hon. Colonel Phipps's eldest son, the youthful Mr. Charles Phipps, now one of the pages of honour to the Queen, will shortly obtain his commission in the Guards, without purchase.

The Vice-Consul of England, at Wisby, has received orders from his Government, to form in that port a depot of 10,000 tons of coals for the English fleet in the Baltic.

The product of the silver mines at Mexico for the year 1850 exceeded that of the rest of the world by 1,000,000 dollars, the total yield being 33,000,000 dollars.

Mr. Trollope, son of the well-known novelist, and who for so many years was connected with the Post-office department in Cork, has been appointed surveyor of Belfast Post-office district.

During the last few days considerable purchases of cloth list have been made by the French Government. It is to be sent to the principal prisons to be made into socks for the army of the East.

The Right Rev. Dr. Newman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, has arrived in Paris on his way to Rome.

A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore on the 20th ult. The area of the fire covered two entire squares. The entire loss is estimated at nearly 200,000 dollars.

Her Majesty has been pleased to transmit to the Baron de Verdère, Captain in the Imperial Regiment of Guides, the sum of 100 guineas for the band, as a mark of Royal satisfaction at their brilliant performance at Windsor.

Twenty-four Sisters of Charity have just taken their departure in the *Lycurgus* from Marseilles, for Alexandria.

At the time of taking the last Census, there were in Upper Canada, aged 100 and over, 14 males and 19 females. The oldest was Captain Jam, an Indian residing in Alnwick, whose age is stated at 120; and his wife, also then living, had attained the age of 100.

The Grand Jury of Richland District, South Carolina, among its recommendations, has recommended the re-opening of the African slave-trade! They set forth its supposed advantages, and even necessity, to the South, and justify its humanity and morality!

The Count de Morny has at length consented to accept the place of President of the French Legislative Corps. He is to have a seat in the Cabinet, without a portfolio.

One of the operatic novelties of the season at St. Petersburg will, it is said, be a work from the pen of a national composer—Alexander Wolff. The subject is founded on an episode of the war of 1812.

A letter from New York states that the District Attorney of the United States will cause a large number of the crew of the *Arctic* to be brought to trial, under an indictment for mutiny.

General Stewart, one of the party injured by a recent coach accident at Dunkeld, expired on Saturday morning. He was a General in the Austrian service, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

"The Memoirs and Letters of Sydney Smyth" are at last ready to go to press. They have been edited by his daughter, in conjunction with Mrs. Austin. The book, for some unknown reason, is to be printed for "private circulation only."

Cardinal Stercks, Archbishop of Malines; Dr. Dixon, R.C. Archbishop of Armagh; and Dr. Cullen, R.C. Archbishop of Dublin, arrived at Rome on the 25th ult.

On the 21st ult., the colossal statue of Birgher Jarl (Earl Birger, "Jarl" pronounced "Yarl"), the Lord Protector of Sweden in the middle of the thirteenth century, the Alfred of that country, and the greatest chief it has ever had, was inaugurated at Stockholm.

A new diving-bell, the invention of Don Antonio Tarsia, one of the engineers of the Neapolitan navy, was tried at Naples on the 18th ult. It remained three hours under water at a depth of fifty feet, with three men inside, who regaled themselves with a breakfast during that time.

An Imperial decree promotes to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour General Kalgis, Minister of War in the Cabinet of the King of Greece.

Among the passengers between Malta and Gibraltar by the *Candia*, which carried the Indian Mail, was Mr. Smith O'Brien, from Australia via Madras. He was a first-class passenger, and entered into familiar conversation with those on board on every topic except politics. He looked careworn. He was obliged to leave the *Candia* at Gibraltar, as he is prohibited, by the terms of his pardon, from visiting the United Kingdom.

A large number of persons have died from eating oysters in New York, and among them several eminent citizens. The oysters that produced such fatal results were from Chesapeake Bay, where it is said the bivalves are affected with a strange and poisonous disease.

The Emperor Napoleon has informed the widow of Sub-Intendant Leblanc, who was killed in the battle of the Alma, near the person of Prince Napoleon, that she need be under no apprehension for the future, his Majesty engaging to provide for her.

The late Mrs. Wilson, of Eaton-square, London, has left the sum of £5000 to the Hospital for Consumption.

According to a Prussian law enacted last March, clergymen of all professions are forbidden to unite foreigners in marriage with Prussian subjects, unless the former are provided with attestations from home that no impediment exists to such marriage.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a reduction of the fees for searches in the County Court Registry Office.

Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish refugee, proposes to migrate to California, and make San Francisco his future home.

There are agents now employed on the part of the Government, in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, in procuring supplies of strong serviceable horses, suitable for cavalry.

Queen Christina intended leaving Bagneres for Malmaison on the 10th or 12th ult.

Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, who is only in his nineteenth year, has entered the army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

M. de Brunnow, the ex-Ambassador of Russia in London, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the Russian Cabinet is desirous of making him the medium of diplomatic negotiations during the winter.

From a Parliamentary return just printed, it appears that there are 480 Savings-banks in England and Wales, which are managed by 517 unpaid and 965 paid officers, at an annual expense of £95,478 14s. 2d. The number of accounts open is 1,063,994, and the total amount owing to the depositors £29,467,831 15s. 11d.; of which £29,292,211 11s. 5d. is invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, one of the most influential papers in America, commences a powerful article in favour of the Allies, by saying:—"No man who has a drop of Saxon blood in his veins will read of the conduct of the British troops at Alma without a thrill of admiration." There is some talk of a New York subscription in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Lord and Lady Haddo are not expected to return to England from Egypt until early in the spring.

Sir Cusack Roney, the Hon. Francis Hincks, Sir Allen M'Nab, the Hon. John Ross, and Mr. Logan, have been appointed a Commission to secure a proper representation of the products of Canada in the Exhibition at Paris next year. It is stated that the Canadian Parliament will vote £10,000 for the purpose.

Positive orders have been issued that the whole of the Austrian army must be prepared for action by the 31st of January.

The last advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that twenty-five shares in the South African Mining Company, with £1 paid, had been sold at prices ranging from £25 to £29 each; and several shares of the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company, with 10s. paid, at £4 10s. each.

The Darmstadt Zollverein Conference has determined to prolong the free admission of grain and leguminous seeds until the end of September, 1855.

The Red Lodge, Park-row, Bristol, has been purchased by Lady Byron, the widow of the deceased poet, and placed at the disposal of Miss Carpenter, for the purpose of the Reformatory School established by that lady.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to the metropolis on Saturday last, for the purpose of calling upon the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. The Duchess of Kent, who has recovered from her recent indisposition, dined with the Queen the same evening, at Windsor Castle.

On Tuesday the christening of the infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Gordon took place in the private chapel of the Castle, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert standing as sponsors. The Dean of Windsor performed the ceremony. In the evening the Royal dinner-party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Seeth, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, and the Hon. Arthur Gordon.

On Wednesday the Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, walked in the Home-park, and inspected the new farm near Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Captain du Plat, left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway for London. His Royal Highness attended at the Duchy of Cornwall Office in Somerset-house, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales completed his thirteenth year. The Queen had a dinner party on the occasion.

Lord Byron and Mr. F. Cavendish have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Major-General B. Drummond as the Lord and Groom-in-Waiting.

A Court mourning of ten days has been ordered for the Queen Dowager of Bavaria.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town on Monday for Paris, whence they proceed direct to St. Cloud, on a visit of a few days to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The Hon. H. Annesley, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was so seriously wounded at the battle of the Alma, has arrived at Ellis's Hotel, St. James's-street, from the seat of war.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court of St. James's, is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed, provisionally, *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede, whose arrival from Sweden is shortly expected.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLAS LECHMERE PATESHALL.

This gallant officer, who died at Hereford, on the 18th ult., was born on the 13th of September, 1781. He was fourth son of the late Edmund Pateshall, Esq., of Allensmore-house, county of Hereford, and succeeded to the estates of his brother, Edmund Burnam Pateshall, on the 11th June, 1848.

The family of Pateshall boasts of high antiquity in the county of Northampton. In the sixth year of Richard I. we find upon record the name of Simon de Pateshall, High Sheriff of that shire; and Camden mentions his descendants as performing the same duty during several successive reigns.

Edmund Lechmere, Esq., son of Soudamore Lechmere, Esq., of Fownhope, by Jane, his wife, sister and heiress of John Pateshall, Esq., of Allensmore-house, county of Hereford, assumed the surname and arms of Pateshall only. Admiral Pateshall, the subject of this memoir, was fourth son of this gentleman, by Ann, daughter and heiress of William Burnam, Esq., of Westington Court, Herefordshire.

He entered the Navy in August, 1795, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Indefatigable*, 46, Captain Sir Edward Pellew, with whom he continued to serve in the same frigate, and in the *Impetueux*, 78, on the Home and Mediterranean stations, until June, 1801—the greater part of the time as midshipman and master's mate. In the former ship he assisted, in April, 1796, at the capture of *l'Unité*, of 38 guns and 255 men; and after a chase of fifteen hours, and a close action of an hour and forty-five minutes, of *La Virginie*, of 44 guns and 340 men. He was also, on the 18th of January, 1797, present, in company with the *Amazon*, 26, in a very gallant engagement of ten hours, which terminated in the destruction, with a loss to the *Indefatigable* of nineteen men wounded, of the French 74-gun ship, *Les Droits de l'Homme*. The *Impetueux* formed part, in June and August, 1800, of the expedition to Quiberon and Ferrol. At Quiberon, where he was wounded in blowing up a battery, Mr. Pateshall was actively employed with the naval brigade. During the term of his attachment to the *Indefatigable* and *Impetueux*, he contributed to the capture and destruction, including the vessels already mentioned, of as many as twenty ships of war, carrying in the whole forty-six guns and 3937 men. In June and September, 1801, we find him successively joining the *Robust*, 74, Captain William Henry Jervis, and *Ville de Paris*, 110—of which latter ship, bearing the flag of Hon. William Cornwallis in the Channel, he was created a Lieutenant, 20th November in the same year. From this period to August, 1810, he was, with the exception of six months, continuously and actively employed in various parts of the globe, and his subsequent commissions bear date as follows:—Commander, 24th July, 1811; Post Captain, 18th February, 1815. He accepted the retirement 1st Oct., 1846; and became Rear-Admiral on the retired list, 6th Nov., 1850. He received a medal with three clasps. He, also, on the 15th Nov., 1802, on his return to his native county, for a brief period, received the freedom of the city of Hereford in testimony of his "meritorious services." He is succeeded in his estates by his niece, Ann Elizabeth, only child of his late brother, William Pateshall, Esq., who married Evan Thomas, Esq., and who, according to the directions in the will of the late Edmund Pateshall, Esq., assumed the surname and arms of Pateshall.

## JEDEDIAH STRUTT, ESQ., OF BELPER.

The death of this much-respected gentleman occurred at his residence, Belper, county Derby, on the 1st inst., at the age of 69. Mr. Strutt was son of the late George Benson Strutt, Esq., of Belper; and grandson of Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, who joined Sir Richard Arkwright in the great invention that raised both to wealth, and proved a source of national power. The manufactory and cotton-mills of the Messrs. Strutt at Belper are remarkable for their pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the great benefit conferred by them on the locality. In 1832 the Duchess of Kent and her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, visited Belper, on their tour through the county of Derby. Mr. Jedediah Strutt, whose death we record, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He married—first, April 12, 1810, Savannah, only daughter of Joshua Walker, Esq., of Clifton-house, near Rotherham; and, secondly, May 15, 1850, Jane Roberts, youngest daughter of Myles Sandys, Esq., of Graythwaite-hall, co. Lancaster, and niece of the Earl of Stair. The present head of the Strutt family is the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, of Kingston, Notts.

## COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE.

COLONEL CHARLES SYNGE, of Mount Callan, county Clare, died on the 21st ult., at 9, Holles street, Dublin.

Colonel Syngé was appointed to the 10th Hussars in 1809, and proceeded to the Peninsula, on the Staff of Sir Robert Ferguson, in 1810. He also served as Aide-de Camp to Lord Lynedoch and Sir Denis Packe throughout the war, and was mentioned on several occasions in the *Gazette*, and in General Orders, particularly in those which appeared after the battle of Salamanca, where he volunteered to lead the storming party against the heights of Arepelas, and was severely wounded. He also distinguished himself in the actions of Barba de Porcos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, where he acted under the Duke's immediate orders. He received a medal with nine clasps, for the battles of Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Orthez, Toulouse; and was in several minor actions. He was also entitled to two Portuguese orders.

Colonel Syngé was second son of the late George Syngé, Esq., of Rathmore, Kings County; who was brother of the late Edward Syngé, D.D., of Syngesfield; of the late Sir Samuel Syngé Hutchinson, Bart.; and of the late Sir Robert Syngé, Bart., of Kiltrough, co. Meath. He was born 17th April, 1789; and married Caroline, daughter of P. Giles, Esq., by whom he leaves issue.

## THE RAFT.\*

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

ALL shrouded by the blackening fog—  
Sea-borne, without a sail—  
The prayers upon our quivering lips  
Bursting in one loud wail—  
Two living days, two deathless nights,  
We swept before the gale!

The giant billows scared us not—  
Despair had palsied Fear;  
Time was annulled—Hope was so far,  
Eternity so near:  
The Earth slipped from us silently,  
As an old forgotten year.

No room was there for one sweet thought  
In all that boundless space:  
In Memory's eyes—so fixed, so stern—  
Our souls could find no grace.  
The tins of all our lives rose up,  
And mock'd us to the face.

Grim forms, torn frantic from their hold,  
The cruel waters waft,  
Till one dread cry along the sea  
Rolls echoing fore and aft.  
God! who shall be the last to stand  
Alone upon the raft?

It came; the sickening horror grew  
Like sleep that thrill our sleep:  
As dropped each cone, these eyes  
Beheld  
The ravening fishes leap.  
Of seventy souls, one only left  
To brave the angry deep.

With streaming hair, the dead—  
stone-eyed—  
Peered where the raft was riven;  
And through the chinks white faces glared,  
Defying Fate and Heaven;  
Till seemed the planks whereon I clung  
By the snaked Furies driven.

Long gazed I, soul-struck, and appalled;  
I could not bless nor pray:  
My life, like ships on rapids borne,  
Went down another day,  
Where, robed in fog, the Levite sun  
Passed, scornful, on his way.

I nothing recked of shows or signs—  
Of mists that cleared and parted;  
Nor rush of winds, nor chase of waves,  
Nor birds my presence started.  
No voice brought more through my lost world—  
Bread to the hungry-hearted.

Cold, gasping, tortured, and athirst,  
My maddening senses failing,  
Scarce could this arm the signal wave,  
Some chance-brought rescue heaving;  
When, lo! a goodly ship, full trim,  
Across the moon-wake sailing!

THE UNITED STATES GRINNELL EXPEDITION.—The statement that the American expedition under Lieut. Kane has been heard of this year, which has appeared in most of the London papers, proves to be a mistake. The letter of Dr. Hayes, who is attached to that expedition, bears the wrong date of 1854, instead of 1853. It was written in July of last year, from Baffin's Bay, a few weeks only after leaving New York, when the American expedition was entering upon its sphere of search, and this is shown by the very letter itself, which enlarges upon the preparations for the future. The expedition has passed one winter already in the far north, beyond the reach of communication, and had not returned to the United States at the date of the last advices, though it may be expected throughout the present month. It is understood that should Lieut. Kane not return this season, the American Government will take up the matter, and probably despatch screw-propellers to his assistance.

## OPENING OF THE ROYAL DANISH RAILWAY.

In our Journal of the 7th of last month we gave some details and illustrations of the inauguration of the Norwegian Grand Trunk, then recently completed by Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., and his associate contractors and capitalists, for King Oscar and the Government of that country. We have now the no less agreeable duty of recording a still further development of railway progress among the populations of the Scandinavian kingdoms, through the same British instrumentality, and a still more emphatic Royal recognition of the services so conferred on our northern neighbours by our enterprising countryman, the member for Norwich, and his colleagues. The "Royal Danish" was opened by Frederick VII., King of Denmark, his leading Ministers, and the dignitaries of his Court, on Oct. 25th, under circumstances that left nothing to be desired, whether as regards the éclat that surrounded the festivities in the eyes of the Danish Sovereign and his subjects, or the proofs afforded of the soundness of the original expectations of the projectors as to the line being availed of by the trading and travelling classes, to the consequent prospective remuneration of the proprietors.

Mr. Peto's party consisted of Mr. G. P. Bader, the Engineer of the line, and his collaborator, Mr. G. Stephenson; Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Chairman; and Mr. F. Geach, the zealous Secretary of the "Royal Danish" Company; Mr. J. V. Gooch, Superintendent of the Eastern Counties (builder of the "Royal Danish" locomotives); together with Messrs. Laurence and Bloh, and others, the private guests of Mr. Peto. These gentlemen left Lowestoft on Saturday morning, the 19th ult., on board the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Cygnus*, Capt. Raymond, R.N., but specially "presided over," so to speak, on this occasion, by the Company's Manager, Captain W. S. Andrews. As the "Majesty of Denmark" was to be entertained on board, the *Cygnus* was provisioned with delicacies worthy of the regalement of a King, and with all the necessary appliances for serving them with befitting elegance and splendour. Mr. Howett, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, whence the repast was furnished, personally superintended the arrangements of the tables. The vessel was further provided with a profusion of gorgeous streamers, flags, and banners. These, when subsequently unfurled in Tønning harbour, had an effect altogether unique amid the adornments of a like kind which all the craft in the port exhibited; and the further carried with her an assortment of fireworks—not only sufficient for her own *feux de joie*, but which permitted the inhabitants of Flensburg to be favoured with a pyrotechnic display which much delighted the natives; between whom and the English the best possible feeling exists. This is owing, not only to the English capital poured into their country both by the formation of the line, and by the North of Europe Steam Company opening up numerous British markets for native produce, but to the conciliatory spirit and excellent tact of all the English railway officials and employés resident in Denmark.

Though the weather was anything but calm, the *Cygnus* made the run in twenty-six hours from Lowestoft to Tønning. In this commodious and finely-situated coast terminus of the Railway, the benefits of its position are becoming evident, in its being the marine head-quarters of the fast-growing traffic between the two countries. It is by way of Tønning that the capital of Denmark, and consequently nearly all the

\* Suggested by an incident recorded during the loss of the *Arctic*.





WOMAN OF OSTENFELDT.

Baltic ports, may be reached with a great saving of time, distance, and inconvenience, as compared with any other existing or possible route; and not only in summer but in winter, when Copenhagen is inaccessible by water, via Hull; while by the junction which the Royal Danish effects with the Kiel and Altona lines, all those great arteries of German and Prussian Railway Continental communication radiating from Hamburg, may be said to be placed at the command of the Danes. Moreover, it is at Tønning that are concentrated for exportation at Lowestoft, and thence direct for London, after having been fattened on their pastures, those immense herds of cattle which stud the fertile plains of Jutland. These animals likewise contribute to the exports of Tønning a most important item—namely, butter; the increase of which, between 1851 and 1853, has been from 307 to 164,887 tubs. In the same period the exportation of sheep has risen from 5623 to 16,131; and at the expiration of the current year this ratio will have been far surpassed: while the trade in wheat and cereal produce generally is also augmenting in a like degree. Hence, with so prosperous a present, it is obvious how flourishing a future is in store for this thriving port. The line is carried to its very jetty, as is also the case at Lowestoft—a most important arrangement for preserving the cattle from deterioration through having to be driven any distance either before or after being on ship-board.

Having duly inspected the town, the English party started at noon on the 21st from Tønning—thirty miles from Schleswig, and eleven from the mouth of the Eider—for Flensburg, forty-two miles inland, passing through the intermediate town of Husum (population 5000). Flensburg, containing about 18,000 inhabitants, is a remarkably well-built, beautifully situated, and highly interesting town. It combines many of the most quaint features of a mediæval age, in the aspect of its buildings and the usages of its people, with evidences of an observant attention to modern improvements. By the overland

route of the "Royal Danish" a dangerous (and in winter impracticable) navigation of five hundred miles by the Skaw and Kattegat is saved, and with it the Sound dues, amounting, on fine goods, to the whole transit cost by railway. The port charges at Flensburg are exceedingly small, and the facilities for all shipping purposes admirable—the harbour being completely landlocked twenty miles from the coast, and there being ample depth of water, and no rise or fall of tide, requiring expensive contrivances for loading or unloading. The accommodation at Raab's Hotel, at which the English party stopped, show that Flensburg is quite on a par with towns of a like size in countries boasting of a more luxurious civilisation than Denmark, and it is in course of being lighted with gas.

The Flensburgers were most enthusiastic in the loyalty of the reception of their King, in whose honour, and that of his Consort, Louise, Countess Danner, who accompanied him, immense preparations were made. Rejoicings of every kind were kept up incessantly for the whole period he remained in the town and neighbourhood, nearly four days and nights. His Majesty, a fine-looking man, of imposing mien and soldierly bearing, wearing on the left breast of his



THE LUTHERAN BISHOP OF TØNNING.

military uniform the star of the Order of St. Vladimar—had in his suite his Excellency, Charles Comte de Maltke, Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig; M. Frederick Ferdinand de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior; Count Guill. Chas. Eppinger Sponneck, Minister of Finance; a large number of aides-de-camp and superior officers of the household; together with the ladies in waiting on the Consort. Among the military, naval, municipal, and other authorities, by whom the King and Consort were received in great state on landing, were their excellencies Von Rosen and Von Bulow, President of Flensburg and Governor-General of Schleswig; his Royal Highness the Duke of Glücksbourg, and Prince William of Glücksbourg. The Royal party having remained for the night at Kayser's Hotel, specially prepared for the occasion, his Majesty next morning received the English railway party with great courtesy, surrounded by his staff; and having expressed how much he was gratified by the unexpected promptitude with which the railway had been completed, proceeded to the station,



WOMAN OF TØNNING.

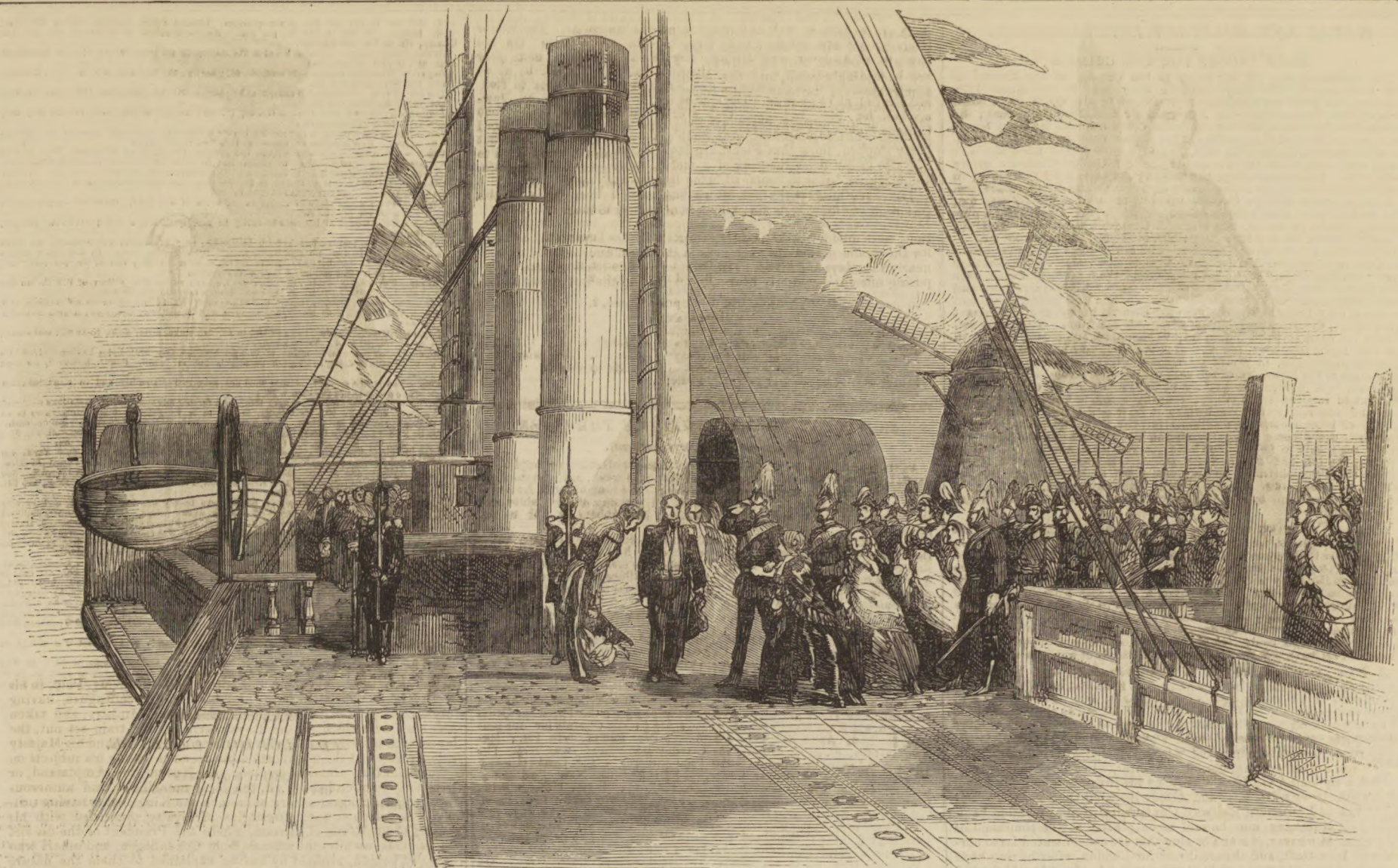
with military and civic pomp and popular rejoicing: Mr. Peto, in his Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, and his English colleagues, having duly received the King and Countess, and the Ministry, and taken their seats with them in the Royal carriage, the train set out, the line on both sides thronged with admiring multitudes, and his Majesty no less pleased at the gratification his presence among his subjects on so auspicious an occasion created. At Husum, the Amtmand, or President, surrounded by all the local notabilities, and numerous troops, read a congratulatory address to the King; who, having suitably acknowledged such attestation of loyalty, proceeded with his Consort to the Castle of Husum, where the President of the district resides. Meanwhile, the officials from Copenhagen, and others who remained behind, profited by having explained to them the nature of the advantages likely to accrue to their country from the "Royal Danish" in its entirety. They saw that from Husum a branch proceeds through the important town of Schleswig, containing 13,000 inhabitants, to the town of Rendsburg, on the banks of the Eider, with which picturesque river, at that spot the water conveyance known as the Schleswig-Holstein Canal forms a junction; the Husum and Rendsburg branch of rail here also forming a junction with the Kiel and Altona lines, and so with the great Germanic and Dutch chains of intercommunication springing from thence. With the Rendsburg branch the length of this, the first section of the "Royal Danish," from Tønning, is 72 miles; constructed at a total cost of 540,000*l.*, including working plant, stations, and every contingency—an extremely moderate outlay, considering the difficulties of the country traversed, the transport of material, and other circumstances. So economic an expenditure, joined to the fact of the contractors having a lease of the line for fourteen years, at six per cent. with half the profits, affords a tolerable assurance of lucrative reimbursement.

The King, Consort, and attendants, having returned from the Castle of Husum, the train resumed its progress to Tønning, where his Majesty—after the reception of the burghers, as at Flensburg and Husum—proceeded to partake of the hospitality of his railway hosts on board the *Cygnus*—Captain Andrews enacting the part of Amphytrion to the



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK AT FLENSBURG.





THE KING OF DENMARK VISITING MR. PETO ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."

Royal guest and suite. The whole company, English and Danish, numbered thirty-six individuals, which was all the saloon of the *Cygnus* would accommodate; but on shore sixty of the King's and Company's officers and others, including the British and Prussian Consuls, dined together. On board the *Cygnus* the toasts proposed were as follow (no acknowledgment being made in words, it being contrary to Danish etiquette to do so):—1st, The Health of the King, by Mr. Peto, in a brief encomiastic speech, thanking his Majesty for naming the Railway after himself, and supporting it by his Royal favour from the moment the project was first submitted to him; 2ndly, The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of England, by Frederick VII., King of Denmark; 3rdly, the Consort of the King, Louise, Countess of Danner, by Mr. J. Anderson, Deputy Chairman of the Royal Danish Railway; and 4thly, Mr. Peto, by the King of Denmark; who, just previous to the commencement of the banquet, had summoned the member for Norwich into the Saloon, and, assisted by Count Maltke and the Chancellor of the Order, made him Knight Commander of the Danebrog. In bestowing upon him the insignia of this most ancient and distinguished Order—one of the noblest, and, we believe, the most ancient chivalric institutions in Europe; taking precedence of the Garter in point of time, and, like the British Order of the Bath, applicable to

the reward of either civil or military services—his Majesty desired that the recipient might regard it not merely as a formal memorial of approval from a Danish Sovereign in whose reign a great Danish work had been executed by a great British capitalist and contractor, but as a souvenir of the King's personal esteem and regard for an amiable, liberal-minded, and accomplished English private gentleman.

Though contrary, as we have said, to Danish etiquette, at least in the presence of Royalty, to make any verbal acknowledgment of a toast, the King, on the breaking up of the dinner-party on board the *Cygnus*, reiterated his sense of the handsome compliment conveyed by so *recherché* a banquet. His Majesty then, in the same pomp, and amidst the same acclamations as accompanied his arrival, returned to Flensburg, where he went to the theatre in state. Throughout Thursday there was a renewal of the rejoicings out of doors, and a grand entertainment in the evening given by the King to the principal inhabitants of Flensburg, at the Town-hall, whereat his English hosts of the *Cygnus* the day before, became his guests. The health of the King and the Royal Consort, proposed by M. Maltke and M. Sponebeck respectively, being the only toasts. Returning to his hotel, his Majesty was greeted with the most varied evidence of the Flensburgers' attachment. Beneath the windows, at which sat the King

and Consort, there was sung the National Anthem (very similar to our own) by a choir of no less than 5000 voices. Then there passed a procession of 500 torch-bearers, in costumes as *outré*, and with gesticulations as singular, as the Anabaptists in the "Huguenots;" and, in short, endless national exhibitions of a like kind.

The following day, Friday, his Majesty requited his loyal lieges by a ball at the Town-hall. The Danish Monarch, on this occasion, exchanged partners for a moment in the promenade with every lady in the room, an act of Royal condescension that gave, of course, the highest gratification. On Saturday his Majesty and suite made an excursion to Schleswig, the nearest station to which is Klosterking, where there was a vast multitude assembled; amidst whose plaudits he proceeded to the ancient Castle of Gottorp, and to the magnificent Cathedral; and, having partaken of a dinner, which the authorities provided, he made a tour through the richly-illuminated and most picturesque town of Schleswig. His inspection of these attractions lasted till ten o'clock at night, when the King started for Flensburg, where he arrived at midnight, the town being in gala costume, and all the inhabitants on the *qui vive* for his coming.

On the following day all Flensburg once more turned out for the

(Continued on page 468.)



THE KING OF DENMARK DINING ON BOARD THE "CYGNUS."



Sussex, and domestic chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Gallatin.









TØNDER, ON THE EYDER.

(Continued from page 465.)

purpose of bidding their Royal Monarch an affectionate farewell, as he proceeded by rail via Husum to Rendsburg, his journey thither being almost a counterpart of Wednesday's trip, as regards the jubilant agremens of the Royal progress, for all of which his Majesty reiterated his assurances of the greatest satisfaction to Mr. Paton, the acting engineer; Mr. Louth, the general manager; Mr. M'Keone, who constructed the line for the contractors and Messrs. Human and Trety. Having, in the most gracious manner, taken leave of these gentlemen



RAILWAY STATION, FLENSBURG.

and their assistants, at the station, he was then conducted into the town of Rendsburg, formerly the frontier fortress between Schleswig and Holstein, by the leading authorities of which latter Dano-Duchy

he was conveyed over the Nemunster line to Altona. Meanwhile, the English railway party—who, of course, had taken care that all their workmen along the line, of whatever degree, should have cause

or satisfactorily remembering its inauguration—had returned on Friday to Tønder, whence the *Cygnus* sailed on the same morning, arriving on Saturday afternoon at Lowestoft.



FLENSBURG.